

Twenty-Ninth Biennial Report
of the
Department of Agriculture



State of Florida
From July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1946



NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner of Agriculture
Tallahassee, Florida

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
TALLAHASSEE

*To His Excellency,
Honorable Millard Caldwell,
Governor of Florida.*

SIR: I herewith submit to you the Twenty-Ninth Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Period—July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1946.

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture

Separate periodical bulletins and reports, in addition to the references in this biennial report, are published by, and copies may be procured by application to, these divisions:

STATE CHEMIST

OIL LABORATORY

PRISON DIVISION

CITRUS INSPECTION BUREAU

STATE MARKETING BUREAU

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COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE OF FLORIDA
AS REGISTRAR OF LANDS:

John Beard, January 12, 1847, to May 29, 1849.

David S. Walker, November 23, 1850.

Hugh A. Corley, December 31, 1859 to December 31, 1866.

AS COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION:

Oscar E. Austin, August, 1868.

J. S. Adams, January 14, 1869, to January 16, 1873.

Dennis Aegan, March 4, 1873, to December 31, 1876.

Hugh A. Corley, January 3, 1877, to March 16, 1882.

P. W. White, March 16, 1882, to February 12, 1885.

AS COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND IMMIGRATION:

C. L. Mitchell, March 12, 1885.

AS COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE:

L. B. Wombell, December, 1888.

B. E. McLin, January 1, 1901, to March 1, 1912.

W. A. McRae, March 1, 1912, to October 31, 1923.

Nathan Mayo, November 1, 1923.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE**And Functions of the****DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

The Constitution of the State of Florida sets forth the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture as:

- (a) "Such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law."
- (b) "Shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to public lands."
- (c) "Shall keep the Bureau of Immigration."
- (d) "Shall have supervision of the State Prison."
- (e) "Shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

In addition to the specific responsibilities as mentioned in the Constitution and as hereinabove listed there have been many other duties placed upon the Commissioner of Agriculture as a result of statutes placed upon our Law Books by the Legislature which has been called upon from time to time to increase the scope of the service rendered to the citizenry.

It might be well, at this point, to mention some of the laws that have been passed, the administration of which has become the responsibility of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

1. The Commercial Fertilizer Law 1901 and 1935.
2. The Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law 1905 and 1939.
3. The Law Prohibiting the Sale of Immature Fruit 1911 and 1935.
4. Pure Food and Drug Law 1907 and 1939.
5. State Marketing Bureau 1917.
6. Gasoline Inspection Law 1919.
7. The Advertising Law 1925.
8. The Arsenical Spray Law 1927.
9. The Standardization Fruit and Vegetable Law 1927.
10. The Agricultural Marketing Board 1929.
11. The Egg Classification Law 1933.
12. The Poultry Law 1935.
13. The Insecticide Law 1937.

14. The Frozen Fruit Law 1939.
15. The Agricultural Licensing and Bonding Law 1941.
16. Calibration Law, Chapter 21883, Acts 1943.
17. Seed Law of 1941.
18. Weights and Measures Law of 1945.
19. Marks and Brands Law of 1945.
20. Citrus Laws of 1945.

As a result we find the Department of Agriculture constituted and organized on the following basis in order to more efficiently handle and expedite its varied program of work:

1. The Land Division has charge of State lands, and the disposition of same, and keeps the records and accounts pertaining thereto.

2. The Field Note Division is custodian of the old original land records as far back as the early part of the eighteenth century.

3. The Bureau of Immigration handles the agricultural correspondence, and to promote immigration prepares and distributes bulletins, pamphlets and other advertising matter.

4. The Prison Division keeps records pertaining to the prison population, and supervises the care, maintenance and work of prisoners.

5. The State Chemist and his assistants analyze and test the samples taken by the Inspectors, and other commodities sold to the public.

6. The State Marketing Bureau in Jacksonville handles a heavy correspondence relating to marketing, price quotation, market trends and crop movements out of Florida and into all principal Northern markets in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

7. Florida State Farmers' Markets are administered out of Jacksonville headquarters. These twenty-odd markets were built and controlled by the State to promote the localization of vegetable and livestock marketing facilities.

8. The Auditor's office handles all finances of the Department.

9. The Inspection Bureau functions in these fields:

- Foods and Drugs
- Eggs and Poultry
- Milk and Cream
- Frozen Desserts
- Insecticides and Fungicides
- Feed and Cotton Seed Meal
- Seed
- Fertilizer
- Gasoline and Oil
- Weights and Measures
- Marks and Brands of Cattle
- Citrus Division, at Winter Haven

No cabinet office has grown from so small a personnel and expanded in its ramifications of duties and functions as has the Department of Agriculture during the last twenty-five years. It comes in direct contact with a greater percent of the people of the state than any other branch of the state government. The administrative personnel is fairly constant but the citrus inspection force is largely seasonal, and outnumbers the others.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

1. Board of Commissioners of State Institutions
2. Internal Improvement Board
3. Conservation Board
4. Text Book Commission
5. Budget Commission
6. Department of Public Safety—Highway Patrol
7. Board of Pardons
8. Flood Control Board
9. Agricultural Marketing Board
10. Advertising Commission
11. Florida Research Foundation.

LAND DIVISION

SINCLAIR WELLS, Administrative Assistant

Land Titles in Florida are predicated upon (1) Spanish grants to individuals before the transfer of the territory of Florida to the United States—such grants are recognized in all parts of the United States; (2) grants or patents from the United States to the territory of Florida, or to the State of Florida, or to private ownership of lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of Cession from Spain; (3) Grants or conveyances from the State of the lands granted, patented or approved to the State by the United States under various acts of Congress.

Titles to over twenty-two million acres, being more than two-thirds of all the lands in Florida, have vested in the State of Florida, and are covered by the land records of this office, which show the original title. The acreage now owned by the State has greatly decreased, but the inquiries about lands which the State has disposed of, as well as about lands now owned by the State, are increasing.

Transactions through the Land Division have increased during this biennium, particularly in the amount of cash sales and leases, and collections on delinquent items.

LAND DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Receipts for the Biennium Ending June 30, 1946

SOURCES	Total	FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS		General Revenue	General Inspection	Pending Items
		Trustees of L. I. Fund	Principal of State School			
Collections:						
On Mortgages.....	\$ 17,502.94	\$ 13,127.20	\$ 4,375.74			
On Land Contracts.....	610,726.15	377,094.42	233,631.73			
Land Sales, Cash.....	297,824.55	190,563.85	107,260.70			
Lease Sales, Cash.....	235,172.94	161,770.93	73,402.01			
Interest on Land Contracts in Default.....	2,179.40	1,546.43	632.97			
Sale of Certificates:						
Year 1944-1945.....	142.60			\$142.60		
Year 1945-1946.....	135.00				\$135.00	
Refund of Taxes.....	19,723.82	19,723.82				
Over-remitted Principal of State School Fund.....		(66.12)	Cr. 66.12			
Total Distributed Receipts.....	\$1,183,407.40	\$ 763,760.53	\$419,369.27	\$142.60	\$135.00	
Deferred Receipts:						
Items Pending Clearance or Refund.....	10,039.60					\$10,039.60
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	\$1,193,447.00	\$ 763,760.53	\$419,369.27	\$142.60	\$135.00	\$10,039.60

**STATEMENT SHOWING STATE LANDS
On Hand July 1, 1946 (Estimated)**

COUNTY	Swamp	I. I. Proper	School
Alachua	322.72		
Baker	95.40		68.50
Bay	3,648.03	320.12	6.84
Bradford	325.85		120.46
Brevard	301.59		1,714.55
Broward in D. Dist.	221,582.96		9,600.00
Calhoun	40.03		
Charlotte	628.38		957.50
Citrus	9,709.95		1,024.86
Clay	178.66		400.70
Collier in D. Dist.	160.00		7,680.00
Collier out D. Dist.	3,396.53		14,655.90
Columbia	1,408.50		18.20
Dade in D. Dist.	353,662.93		20,480.70
Dade out D. Dist.	61.74		1,783.73
DeSoto	1,421.67		
Dixie	40.00	59.94	1,351.68
Duval	1,433.44		883.75
Escambia	596.46		
Flagler	40.16	36.86	292.39
Gilchrist	313.14		
Glades in D. Dist.	2,215.86		640.00
Glades out D. Dist.	42.05		
Gulf	269.51		
Hardee	40.00		
Hendry in D. Dist.	25,217.96		9,666.06
Hendry out D. Dist.	3,686.10		640.00
Hernando	46.66		
Highlands out D. Dist.	4,160.14		2,920.00
Holmes		82.50	410.63
Indian River	72.75		651.18
Jefferson	9,184.65	40.08	321.40
Lafayette			297.84
Lake	986.54		767.76
Lee	2,747.86		1,036.08
Leon	4,170.00		264.72
Levy	4,294.81		1,276.91
Madison	39.95		237.61
Manatee	921.80		5.02
Marion	80.08		679.91
Martin in D. Dist.			2,852.35
Martin out D. Dist.			2,482.89
Monroe	191,355.68		11,505.27
Nassau	524.80	80.25	1,559.04
Okaloosa	80.03		160.00
Okeechobee in D. Dist.	221.68		
Okeechobee out D. Dist.	10.38		
Orange	572.47	40.14	602.15
Osceola	559.73		481.03
Palm Beach in D. Dist.	128,969.13		18,744.31
Palm Beach out D. Dist.	1,280.00		113.44
Pasco	80.26	40.00	445.29
Pinellas	233.98		

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE LANDS—(Continued)
On Hand July 1, 1946 (Estimated)

COUNTY	Swamp	I. I. Proper	School
Polk	1,276.65		236.34
Putnam	208.22		32.66
St. Johns	4,614.95		179.77
St. Lucie out D. Dist.	373.66		1,401.25
Santa Rosa	149.51		
Sarasota	985.84		80.70
Seminole	2,385.00		40.39
Sumter	40.07		440.18
Suwannee		258.69	
Taylor	79.25		1,602.52
Union	872.90	229.00	
Volusia	13,422.70	438.53	1,995.81
Wakulla		40.00	
Walton	233.01	40.40	795.47
Washington	280.35		314.59
Totals	1,006,355.11	1,706.51	126,920.33

FIELD NOTE DIVISION

MISS BESSIE DAMON, Chief Clerk

Chapter 5611 Laws of Florida Acts 1907 Legislature (Sec. 19.20 Florida Statutes 1941) provides that: "Upon the discontinuance by the federal authorities of the office of surveyor-general for the State of Florida, the commissioner of agriculture of the State of Florida may receive all of the field notes, surveys, maps, plats, papers and records (heretofore kept in the office of said surveyor-general, and the commissioner of agriculture shall carefully and safely keep and preserve all of said field notes, surveys, maps, plats, papers and records) as part of the public records of his office. . . ."

The Field Note Division is responsible for the preservation and handling of these records, including the old Spanish Claims, some of which date back to the early part of the eighteenth century, are divided into bundles of "Confirmed" and "Unconfirmed" claims. These claims number several hundred, as anyone can see by a glance at any of the township plats, or the map of the State, bordering on the east coast of Florida and up and down the St. Johns River or over near and around Pensacola in the western part of the State. When Florida was purchased by the United States from Spain and the flag of our nation was raised over St. Augustine and Pensacola, July 10 and July 21, respectively, in the year 1821, the U. S. Government then had to recognize these confirmed claims. Many of the unconfirmed claims have since been investigated by the Boards of Commissioners appointed by Congress for that purpose, found valid and confirmed by different Acts of Congress.

The Field Note Division is called upon from time to time by State and Federal Officials for information and for specially prepared certified copies of Field Notes and Plats for which there is no charge. It takes a great deal of time and labor to properly prepare this work. All parties other than State or Federal Agencies desiring similar services are charged nominal fees. The following amounts have been received in fees for such services.

From July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945.....	\$1,383.54	
From July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946.....	1,965.35	\$3,348.89
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BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

T. J. BROOKS, Assistant Commissioner

The Bureau of Immigration is a constitutional Bureau but did not function until 1925. Since then it has been an advertising Bureau for the State, and office of information concerning the State's resources and attractions. It also handles the strictly agricultural correspondence, statistical reports and State census.

It furnishes free bulletins on 125 different subjects relating to agriculture and industries. The fact that Florida was the first to inaugurate an advertising fund supported by the State, and that since then forty States are doing the same under some plan, is proof that it was a progressive measure. The other fact, that during the depression as well as during the boom, the tourist trade and the permanent population increased more than in any other State are evidences justifying the plan of presenting factual information to all countries to the north.

No other State has sent out as many publications, and in quantities, and of artistic quality, as has this Bureau. It has produced results. Cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College of the State University has been perfect. The exchange of bulletins between the Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural College and the supplying of our publications to the County Extension Agents and Agricultural Teachers provide a splendid contact with the farmers of the State.

Requests for literature have been received by the Immigration Bureau from every nation in the western hemisphere and from all European nations, from most Asiatic countries and the various African possessions. Letters in foreign languages have to be interpreted and answered. We have correspondence with our Ambassadors and Consuls throughout the world, gathering information for inquirers.

The last biennium included the last two years of the World War II. We printed a specially prepared bulletin and distributed hundreds of thousands of them to the military camps. The officers cooperated splendidly in their distribution.

The State Legislature has authorized the expenditure of \$75,000.00 annually for carrying out the purposes of this Constitutional provision. The field covered by this Bureau is a broad one reaching in its activities all parts of the world, as well as rendering continuous service in the State.

Cooperation with all the fairs in the Counties of the State is one of the very helpful features of this service in which we provide publicity exhibits. This feature alone not only supplies our own people with desired agricultural information, but reaches many thousands of tourists as they visit the various fairs.

In addition to the service already mentioned and the wide publicity given through our literature, we have found it advisable and materially helpful to maintain an office in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of contacting the various Governmental Departments wherever our State interests are involved. The results attributed to that particular office have fully justified the expenditure involved.

The Washington office is essentially one of public relations, creating and maintaining good will and arousing and stimulating interest in our State among great industrialists. Particular effort was made to restore coastwise shipping to Florida, and as a result of various conferences held by our Representative in Washington, restoration of coastwise shipping to participate in the movement of the citrus crop of 1946-47 is assured.

Numerous consultations were held and frequent presentations were made to the Rural Electrification Administration urging the speedy construction of lines to Florida farmers who are without electricity which they need to use for milk cooling boxes, lights, milking machines, etc. As of August 27, 1946, fourteen Florida allocations of REA funds had been made, amounting to \$6,043,800.00.

THE CHEMICAL DIVISION

J. J. TAYLOR, State Chemist

In the enforcement of the many regulatory laws that the Commissioner of Agriculture is called upon to enforce, the Chemical Division has an active and conspicuous part to play. All the samples except petroleum products taken up by Inspectors of the Inspection Bureau, requiring analysis, are sent to the State Chemist to be tested. These include fertilizer samples, of mixed fertilizers and materials; stock feed samples, of mixed feeds and materials; samples of insecticides, seeds and foods and drugs. Trained and experienced analysts in each respective field are in charge of laboratories for the analysis of these various products. When analyses are completed, they are reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture with a statement of conclusions as to whether the products are legal or illegal.

In addition to doing all of the analytical work incident to the enforcement of the various regulatory laws, the State Chemist is charged with the direction of certain specialized inspections requiring field testing of a chemical nature, and inspectors with special training such as drug inspectors, sanitary inspection of food manufacturing plants, requiring specialized training such as bakeries, canning plants, cold storage and freezer-locker plants and testing fruit and vegetable crops for excessive spray residues.

This Division is also charged with approving all registrations of feeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc., which are submitted to the Inspection Bureau, before they are accepted for registration.

The State Chemist issues an annual statement of the activities and work performed by the Chemical Division, a copy of which may be obtained upon request.



L. M. RHODES

Mr. L. M. Rhodes was appointed Marketing Commissioner of the State Marketing Bureau soon after its establishment pursuant to an Act of the Florida Legislature in 1917. Starting from zero he built up the most notable Marketing Bureau in the United States and remained in that office until his death, June 7, 1946.

No man in Florida did more during this period to put Florida on the map in the agricultural and commercial fields than Mr. Rhodes. His acquaintances and friendships widened the scope of the State Agricultural Department, and his passing is a distinct loss to the Agricultural interests of Florida. He made a worthwhile place in the history of Florida.

STATE MARKETING BUREAU

NEILL RHODES, Commissioner

What credit may be due for Florida agricultural production in the last two years rightfully belongs to those who actually did the job—Florida producers. Rather than center attention upon our part in connection therewith let us instead turn the spotlight on Florida production and valuation, and applaud the growers who made it possible—helping, as they did, so much in the war effort during the last two-year period.

The biennium ending June 30, 1946, has been quite remarkable in some respects. Beset with shortages of labor, containers, farm and grove machinery, and miscellaneous production items, the growers of Florida, nevertheless, have produced more fruits and more vegetables than in any two years in their history. The two-year production for all fruits and vegetables combined approximated 252,609,000 containers, viz: citrus boxes, 1½ bushel crates, bushel hampers and 50 pound sacks. This production, which includes shipped out, canned and locally consumed, had a combined two-year Florida f.o.b. packed gross value of \$677,727,000.

The 1945-46 volume was around 138,735,000 containers, with a gross value of \$363,638,000, as compared to 113,874,000 container volume for 1944-45 season, with a gross f.o.b. value of \$314,088,930, indicating that prices during the 1945-46 season for all fruits and vegetables combined averaged approximately 14c lower per same container volume than in the 1944-45 season.

Rail and truck volume of all fruits and vegetables approximates 148,000 carloads, as compared to 139,926 carloads for the previous year. Canned volume will amount to nearly 40,000,000 boxes, or 100,000 carloads of 400 boxes per carload, as compared to 29,483,000 boxes, or 73,708 carloads in 1944-45 season. Shipments trucked out of Florida will approximate 22,599 carloads.

Rail express and interstate truck shipments during 1945-46 season will account for 48 per cent of the citrus crop, with 47 per cent canned and approximately 5 per cent consumed within the State.

Rail express and interstate shipments will account for approximately 84 per cent of the vegetable and miscellaneous fruit crops, with about 12 per cent locally consumed and 4 per cent canned or processed in the 1945-46 season.

During the two years ending June 30, 1946, the citrus growers have produced 155,500,000 boxes of citrus worth \$453,802,000. Miscellaneous fruits amounted to \$19,014,792, and vegetables had a gross f.o.b. value of \$203,910,500.

The gross f.o.b. packed value of all fruits and vegetables in Florida during the two seasons ended June 30, 1946, amounted to \$677,727,000 which was more than the \$674,876,415 for the combined prewar SEVEN seasons period ended June 30, 1941.

This Bureau initiated in 1922, voluntary official inspection and certification of Florida products at shipping point. The volume was small then, discouragement great, for grades were to be established also, on which inspection was based. The Bureau and the U. S. Department of Agriculture brought Florida inspection into existence and have continuously sustained it on fees collected for the inspection service, without either Federal or State financial aid, other than the maintenance of the State Marketing Bureau from General Inspection Funds of the State Department of Agriculture. Practically every grade now used in Florida was adopted after trying out tentative standards by the original USDA-FSMB inspection service. In the year ending July 1, 1945, the Florida State Marketing Bureau and the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating, inspected 96,915 cars of maximum average loading. During the season ending June 30, 1946, there were inspected 107,613 cars—the all time high record for the service, and sufficient by wide margin to lead the nation.

The Marketing Bureau began and developed official shipping point grade and condition inspection for Florida citrus fruits, all the leading vegetables, and peanuts.

The extensive market news service for Florida, including both general and special field reporting stations, covers citrus fruits, vegetables, poultry and eggs, cattle and hogs, etc., has been improved and materially expanded in the last two years. Teletype facilities have been extended, full season two-station service for the lower East Coast and the Everglades vegetable growers and shippers has been added, more products have

been included and a generally more comprehensive service provided. Perhaps the most noteworthy new service of the Lakeland Citrus office is supplying the Florida Citrus Commission detailed distribution data which are used in conjunction with their current advertising program throughout the year and particularly for setting up their program just prior to the start of each citrus season. Beginning the latter part of 1944-45 and continuing thru this season we have furnished the Commission a monthly report of distribution by boxes for Florida oranges, grapefruit and tangerines to all towns and cities, a total of around 1100 destinations. At the end of each season an annual report of the distribution of Florida oranges, grapefruit and tangerines separately by months and the total for the season is furnished the Commission.

We now provide the growers with the daily carlot shipments of fruits and vegetables from Florida and from every other State, as well as daily import arrivals from Mexico, Cuba, Canada and the West Indies; likewise, we provide carlot passing information at the principal diversion points. Daily arrivals and cars on track are provided for the twelve most important Northern markets, as well as market tendency and quotations on fruits and vegetables from Florida or competing States. We operate field stations to better serve the Florida grower and shipper at Lakeland, Plant City, Belle Glade, Pompano, Sanford, Hastings and Leesburg. The comprehensive coverage by market news and shipping point inspection has been provided for and used extensively by both the citrus and vegetable industries of Florida.

The circulation of the **For Sale, Want and Exchange Bulletin** published semi-monthly by the Bureau has gained rapidly in the past two years, and without any solicitation on our part or effort, other than to make the Bulletin more useful to Florida farmers, has reached a mailing list total of about 37,000. New features have been added, such as the notices of State Lands being offered for sale.

Our Marketing Specialists in the field have helped to market 193,038 head of cattle and hogs and about a half-million dollars worth of miscellaneous farm crops. They participated in 410 conferences, wrote 5020 letters and have attended 603 breed and fat cattle shows, egg shows, calf and

cattle grading demonstrations, hog shows and sales, poultry and other meetings of farmers, pecan and sweet potato grading and marketing demonstrations with an estimated attendance of about 35,750. They also assisted with 12 dairy cow auction sales. They have helped in the planning and building of livestock auctions, auditoriums and exhibit rooms and have made numerous trips to Washington for relief of producers on quota and slaughter regulations, etc., and in aiding the poultry industry present its case for price adjustment on poultry meat and eggs. They have prepared bulletins pertaining to Beef Cattle, Hogs, Poultry and Turkeys for the State and prepared many editorials and special articles for the agricultural press of the State. Through supervised grading standardizing, processing and selling of butter, eggs, poultry, turkeys, etc., the Marketing Specialists have directly and indirectly aided in the marketing of such products valued at \$4,279,238.00.

Whenever there has been a marketing need the personnel of the State Marketing Bureau has endeavored to provide a service or a representative to meet it. Florida agriculture as a whole is in the strongest financial position in its history, and this organization believes it is in position to keep step with future agricultural developments and stay abreast with progressive marketing facilities.

A REVIEW OF FLORIDA'S PRISON SYSTEM

S. L. WALTERS, Chief Clerk

Florida's first Prison was located at Chattahoochee and was the original site of an arsenal built by the United States Government during the years 1832-1836. In 1867, some thirty-one years later, the arsenal and all the land belonging to it became the property of the State of Florida and was used as a State Prison. In 1877 our Board of State Institutions believing that it was expedient to arrange for the housing of our insane then being cared for by Georgia and South Carolina, and not having suitable housing facilities, the State Prison facilities were remodeled for a hospital for the insane and the state prisoners. Less than 100 were let out to a private concern, for their upkeep. The latter arrangement being in effect until 1881, at which time the Legislature passed an Act setting up the Lease System, which was in effect until abolished in 1913.

Under present method of handling prisoners, all able bodied inmates, with exception of a few necessary for the operation of our State Prison at Raiford, are assigned to road camps and state institutions. Since the establishment of our prison system and up to June 30, 1946—40,515 have been registered at the State Prison. During the past two years, we have 1,980 registrations, which is far below the average, due in all probability to many potential law violators volunteering or being drafted into the service.

About ten years ago, our Board of State Institutions authorized the setting up of a Boys Segregational Camp. This camp was an experiment and was to provide for approximately 100 inmates and located at Chattahoochee to supply labor for the producing of sustenance used by the Florida State Hospital. While this camp has not proven as successful as was hoped, it is evident this is a move in the right direction and it is quite probable that the camp will be enlarged or additional camp or camps established.

The greatest number of violators are between the ages of 16 to 20 years and the proper handling of this group has been

given considerable study by the Board and with the experience so far, it is believed that some permanent system can be worked out whereby all of this group can be segregated from the more hardened criminals. A study of the registrations covering this group indicates that there are more convictions of white than colored.

As of June 30, 1946, our prison personnel, with road camps, state institutions and state prison was:

Inmates on hand:	
White Male	1,102
White Female	44
Colored Male	1,493
Colored Female	99
 TOTAL	 2,738

It is expected that within the next two or three years our prison population will increase to approximately 5,000; as since the close of hostilities we are noting a considerable increase in convictions. Anticipating this increase, our Board of State Institutions has authorized a considerable sum for the expansion of housing facilities and for the promotion of fundamentals bringing about a setup whereby all inmates received will receive ample medical aid, proper food and vocational work and other conditions conducive to the improvement of inmates physically and mentally, while confined.

DIVISION OF STATE MARKETS

WILLIAM L. WILSON, Director of State Markets

Initial legislation for Farmers' Markets was recommended in 1925. Additional measures were enacted in 1929, but it was not until 1933 that adequate means were provided for the building of this system. This primary period of development of the legal foundations for the system was followed by the construction of the first market in Sanford during 1934 and the actual opening of business operations January 15, 1935. That short season of operation was so highly successful that interest was stirred throughout the State and various communities took action toward the securing of markets of similar type. Financing difficulties retarded construction of markets during this early period, and it was not until the era of Federal-Agency participation in a wide variety of construction projects that Florida found it possible to actually build an adequate chain of sales centers designed to serve producers in practically every section of the State.

From the standpoint of actual material construction and planning the biennial period here dealt with has been featured by the projection of plans for development of livestock show rings or pavilions in a half dozen Florida communities. These centers are designed to provide facilities for the showing of purebred livestock—particularly cattle—with a view to serving the producers presently engaged in the industry and of course with the hope of stirring an increase in interest in this vital Florida industry. Construction has been started or is planned for such projects in Ocala, Orlando, Belle Glade, Bartow and Quincy. A project of an allied, but somewhat different character, is the pavilion at Gainesville which will give students in the College of Agriculture, University of Florida, the best possible facilities for combining their text-book studies along animal husbandry lines with the inspection of the actual animals dealt with. This University project should exercise a tremendously beneficial influence in the training and equipping of the young Floridian of today who will be responsible for the development of the livestock industry of our tomorrows.

The Florida State Farmers' Market system covers five main divisions: Vegetables and Fruits, Livestock, Tobacco, Poultry products and Home Industries. Presented below is a tabulation of the mounting volume of business handled throughout the 12 years of the system's actual business operations:

Fiscal Year Ended	No. Markets Operated	Commodity Sales	Percentage of Increase
June 30, 1935	1	\$ 518,625.00	.....
June 30, 1936	2	750,000.00	44.6
June 30, 1937	3	800,000.00	6.67
June 30, 1938	9	1,703,673.30	112.9
June 30, 1939	15	4,618,857.58	171.1
June 30, 1940	19	7,224,146.47	56.4
June 30, 1941	21	11,169,455.54	54.6
June 30, 1942	26	13,290,987.76	18.9
June 30, 1943	27	20,141,103.64	51.5
June 30, 1944	27	23,316,097.51	15.7
June 30, 1945	29	24,616,128.92	5.57
June 30, 1946	27	30,235,953.68	22.8

TOTAL SALES TO DATE \$138,385,029.40

Markets in the system have from the first been planned and built with the purpose of serving the communities in which they are located. While there has been, naturally, an increasing effort to systematize operations and to standardize methods and procedures with a view of attaining the utmost in efficiency and economy there has been a constant effort to put the needs of the community first. There has been no effort to force on a given community a market or a system of a given pattern just because that was the accepted pattern. Each community has its individual problems and each product or industry may, and frequently does, call for some variation in handling. For this reason the set-up on the markets varies considerably at many points. These points of differences are indicated in the summary of currently active markets, which follows:

ARCADIA State Livestock Market—Florida's leading calf market opened June 13, 1939. Auction sales of cattle through

this market for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945 totaled \$203,329.72, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 the total was \$458,902.90. This market's facilities have been improved, making it the most up-to-date cattle auction market in the State.

BONIFAY State Livestock Market—the oldest livestock market in the State Market System, held its first sale January 25, 1938. It was designed primarily for a finished fat hog market and the auction selling was conducted by the Holmes County Swine Growers Association, a cooperative. Improvements have been added to facilitate the handling of livestock and the market is now under the management of the State Markets System. A vegetable market has been added where general farm products may be handled. The new building includes office facilities for housing the various agricultural agencies in the county.

DADE CITY State Farmers' Market—has proved of great benefit to the poultry producers in the adjacent area. Poultry and egg sales amounting to \$87,971.48 have been handled through this market for the period July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946. A large plant for handling live poultry has been added and the warehouse for storage of crates and supplies has been improved. This is the only market of its kind in the system.

DeFUNIAK SPRINGS State Livestock Market—is a cattle auction market which has been in almost continuous operation since its opening sale, September 11, 1940. The total sales through the market through June 30, 1945 amounted to \$491,543.97. Sales for the fiscal year June 30, 1945 to June 30, 1946 totaled \$204,759.12.

FLORIDA CITY State Farmers' Market—opened April 1, 1940 and serves the Redlands district and the lower Dade County area. Auction sales have been instituted along with the platform rental and private sales by farmers to buyers. Platform space has been added to this market and plans are underway for increased facilities, as the original buildings are overcrowded. Tomatoes lead in volume although peppers, egg-plants, beans and potatoes are now finding a ready market.

Sales on this market from opening date to June 30, 1945 totaled \$2,169,092.99. Total sales for the fiscal year, June 30, 1945 to June 30, 1946 were \$2,074,889.74.

FORT PIERCE State Farmers' Market—opened November 1, 1940 and conveniently located on U. S. Highway No. 1, this market has provided an outlet for Fall and early Spring vegetables grown in one of the richest agricultural sections of the State. Platform rental space is available and private and auction sales are conducted. A large vegetable packing house is operated on the market property and a well run, up-to-date restaurant is open during the sales season. Sales of produce from November, 1940 to June 30, 1945, amounted to \$666,629.73. Sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 were \$974,668.22.

FORT MYERS State Farmers' Market—the newest market in the system, opened for business November 1, 1945. It consists of an auction block, vegetable shed and vegetable packing house. Two railroads have run spur tracks along the market building and the State Road Department is paving the market area, in order to provide ample space for trucks.

GOODNO State Livestock Market—was moved from LaBelle to the present site, because of lack of railroad facilities in LaBelle. The market has only held one sale since its completion, due to the tick quarantine on the entire area. As soon as this quarantine is lifted, it is hoped the market will be of service to cattle producers nearby.

HOLLY HILL State Market—is a combination curb and craft market. A modern canning kitchen is a special feature. Three-fifths of the building is occupied by the Florida Council for the Blind, for use as an orientation school.

JAY State Livestock Market—opened October 23, 1940 and has held a sale every Tuesday since the opening date. It is one of the outstanding livestock markets in the system—total sales to June 30, 1945 amounted to \$1,481,243.53, and sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 were \$360,373.64.

LAKE CITY State Farmers' Market—was originally built for a tobacco auction and Sea Island cotton warehouse. It is used for the auction sale of pine gum. It houses a syrup.

blending plant which has been unable to function properly because of shortage of sugar, a peanut shelling machine is available for use by the farmers, and it is expected general farm products will be handled through the market, during the coming season.

LIVE OAK State Farmers' Market—is used during the tobacco season for the sale of tobacco and during the remainder of the year, it is used for general farm products. It was opened for business August 5, 1936—and has been in continuous operation.

MARIANNA State Farmers' Market—reopened under state markets system management March 1, 1946, handles general farm crops, poultry and eggs. Pine gum sales are conducted weekly on this market. During the war this market was an important government buying center for eggs.

OCALA Central Florida State Farmers' Market—consists of an abattoir operated by Swift & Company, cold storage, facilities for handling fruit and vegetables, fat stock pens for livestock exhibitions. This latter feature of the market is being improved and is designed to provide one of the outstanding exhibition markets of its kind. The feed mill portion of the market was recently destroyed by fire.

PAHOKEE State Farmers' Market—provides small farmers in this area with equipment for grading and packing their produce. Several cooperatives have leased space and are operating on the market. These services include a large celery washing and pre-cooling plant; a potato washing and grading machine and bean grading belts. Space is available for farmers on the platform. Sales throughout the market's history to June 30, 1945 totaled \$3,987,101.05 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 the total was \$2,315,612.71.

PALATKA State Farmers' Market—located in East Palatka, the packing house and a portion of the vegetable shed are leased to dealers, but vegetable shed space is available to farmers. A meat curing and cold storage plant are in operation and a county-operated canning kitchen is located on the platform. Truck scales are in operation the year around.

PALATKA State Livestock Market—has not operated for the last year and is not now in operation.

PALMETTO State Farmers' Market is principally a tomato market but other commodities are handled and a study is being made with the idea of increasing the number. This market has two vegetable sheds, one packing house and grading and other equipment on the main shed. Since the opening in November, 1937 to June 30, 1945 a total of \$1,916,270.83 of produce passed through this market. The total amount handled during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1946 amounted to \$437,984.55.

PENSACOLA State Farmers' Market—has been leased to a dealer, with the proviso that farmers may use the market and market grounds, for the sale of their produce.

PLANT CITY State Farmers' Market—Strawberries are featured here, though during the war years, the output of this commodity was slowed down for several reasons. This is the largest market in area and number of buildings, in the system. From the opening date March 9, 1938 to June 30, 1945, total produce handled through this market, amounted to \$14,522,-489.76. The amount of business during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 amounted to \$2,936,665.31. A building recently burned at this market, is being replaced.

PLANT CITY State Livestock Market—Operated under lease arrangement has a good record of activity, through the years since its establishment. While handling cattle principally, some hogs and other varieties of livestock are sold.

POMPANO State Farmers' Market—is claimed to be the largest vegetable selling shed in the world—100 feet by 1,008 feet. In addition there is a large, well arranged administration building, housing a restaurant and offices. Total volume handled through this market November 1, 1939 to June 30, 1945 was \$39,926,175.55. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 the total was \$11,174,139.22.

QUINCY State Livestock Market—operates as a daily and regular auction sale market, serving Gadsden and adjacent

counties. Plans are underway to erect a large purebred livestock exhibition pavilion.

SANFORD State Farmers' Market—was the first market to open for operation in the system. In addition to the vegetable platform, two large citrus packing houses are in operation. A new platform shed has been constructed. This is largely a dealers' market and sales are private. Produce sold through the market since its opening in 1934 to June 30, 1945 amounted to \$10,517,582.34. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 the total was \$2,639,334.82.

STARKE State Farmers' Market—during the war years was virtually at a standstill except for pecan and green corn sales, as most farmers were employed in war work. A new management is to be set up this Fall and this market will aid farmers in selling their produce.

TITUSVILLE State Farmers' Market—provides an outlet for home industries. One of the unique products sold through this market is cured and dyed palmetto fronds, for craft and basketry purposes. A large canning kitchen is connected with the market.

WAUCHULA State Farmers' Market—is one of the older markets established and plans are underway to bring its buildings up-to-date and to provide better facilities for farmers and buyers. This is strictly an auction market, tomatoes, cucumbers and peppers being its principal products, though many other commodities are handled. The total volume moved through this market to June 30, 1945 amounted to \$4,337,257.37. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 its total was \$1,391,067.93.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE

G. C. THARPE, Auditor

The Auditor's Office handles the inspection fees collected by the several divisions of the Department of Agriculture, and keeps accounts showing the amounts received from various sources, and makes deposits in the State Treasury.

Licenses and Registrations approved by the various divisions are issued by the Auditor's Office. Applications for licenses and the approval of surety bonds, required under the Licensing and Bonding Act for those who purchase agricultural products directly from the producer, are handled entirely by the Auditor's Office.

The official Florida inspection tags, labels and stamps are purchased from the manufacturers of such items, and sold to those who process, manufacture and deal in commercial feed, fertilizer, eggs and seed, as a means by which the inspection fees are collected on such commodities. The Auditor's Office handles the purchase, accounts for the sales and makes shipment of these millions of tags, labels and stamps.

All bills, claims, statements of indebtedness, expense accounts and salary requisitions for the Department of Agriculture are checked, assembled, classified and recorded by the Auditor's Office and transmitted to the State Comptroller for payment out of proper appropriations.

The Auditor's Office also handles the work in connection with preparation of budget statements, the biennial report, and other statistical data.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1944, through June 30, 1945

CREDITS

July 1, 1944, Cash and Cash Items	\$	9,824.10
July 1, 1944, Cash Bond a/c Lewis State Bank		3,000.00
July 1, 1944, Bank Balances:		
Capital City Bank	\$	20,708.36
Munroe & Chambliss National Bank		20,147.27
Florida National Bank, Jacksonville		26,462.47
Lewis State Bank		23,936.74
Total Balances in Banks		91,254.84
July 1, 1944, Treasury Balances:		
General Inspection Fund	\$	447,279.51
Fertilizer Fund		268.20
Frozen Desserts Fund		3,340.84
Marketing Board Replacement		82.10
Escambia County Census Fund		940.00
Total Balances in State Treasury		451,910.65

REVENUE COLLECTED

Operating Revenue:		
Feed Inspection Fees	\$	188,325.70
Refund Cost Feed Tags		9,666.57
Fertilizer Inspection Fees		206,935.53
Refund Cost Fertilizer Tags		10,450.67
Phosphate & Lime Inspection Fees		8,046.20
Refund Cost Phosphate and Lime Tags		864.75
Statistical Data Sold		1,954.75
Seed Inspection Revenue		8,990.58
Frozen Desserts Licenses		4,090.00
Gas and Oil Inspection Fees		494,682.28
Citrus Inspection Fees		859,081.47
Citrus License Fees		9,030.00
Insecticide Revenue		9,535.00
Produce Dealers Licenses		7,070.00
Postage Refunded to Department		14.33
Refund Cost Egg Labels		3,996.79
Egg Inspection Fees		28,006.40
Miscellaneous Revenue		176.34
Revenue from State Markets		106,561.05
Total Operating Revenue	\$	1,957,478.41
Other Funds Received:		
Refunded by Palm Beach County	\$	2,988.99
General Revenue Fund S. I. Cotton		2,249.12
Census 1945, General Revenue Fund		229,140.25
Cash Bond A/c, net receipts		1,000.00

TOTAL FUNDS RECD. BY DEPARTMENT	\$2,192,856.77
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS	\$2,748,846.36

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1944, through June 30, 1945

DEBITS

Expenses:

Commissioner of Agriculture, Nec. & Reg.	\$ 76,453.22
Commissioner of Agriculture, Salaries	89,533.46
Citrus Inspection	630,570.08
State Chemist, Nec. and Reg. Expenses	10,760.46
State Chemist, Salaries	34,038.76
State Marketing Bureau, Nec. and Reg.	43,456.10
State Marketing Bureau, Salaries	37,243.00
Milk and Cream Inspection, Nec. and Reg.	7,001.40
Milk and Cream Inspection, Salaries	16,320.00
Frozen Desserts Inspection, Nec. and Reg.	1,066.64
Frozen Desserts Inspection	2,330.65
Bureau of Immigration and Advt.	74,842.84
Egg Inspection Expenses	30,941.48
Gasoline Inspection, Nec. and Reg. and Salaries	190,044.09
Farmers Demonstration Work	5,438.00
Maintenance Nathan Mayo Bldg., N. & R.	5,412.28
Maintenance Nathan Mayo Bldg., Salaries	7,278.00
Agricultural Marketing Board	202,087.66
Feed and Cotton Seed Meal Inspection	40,660.49
Fertilizer Inspection	61,015.92
Seed Inspection	23,693.67
Pure Food and Drug Inspection	25,721.88
Insecticide Inspection	7,486.98
Licensing and Bonding	9,057.28
Refund Overpayment Fees	2,084.31
Marketing Board Replacement	82.10

Total Operating Expenses	\$1,634,620.75
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Other Disbursements:

3% to General Revenue Fund	\$ 55,690.57
Sea Island Cotton Program	2,249.12
Escambia County Census Refund	940.00
1945 State Census	229,140.25
To General Revenue Palm Beach and Broward Counties	4,461.18

Grand Total Disbursements	\$1,927,101.87
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June 30, 1945, Bank Balances:

Munroe and Chambliss National Bank	15,413.50
Capital City Bank	30,218.74
Florida National Bank, Jacksonville	124,756.04
Lewis State Bank	37,919.29

Total Balance in Banks	208,307.57
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June 30, 1945, Balances:

Lewis State Bank, Cash Bond A/c	4,000.00
State Treasury	603,286.92
Cash and Cash Items	6,150.00

GRAND TOTAL DEBITS	\$2,748,846.36
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ANNUAL STATEMENT

Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1945, through June 30, 1946

CREDITS

July 1, 1945, Cash and Cash Items	\$	6,150.00
July 1, 1945, Cash Bond a/c Lewis State Bank		4,000.00
July 1, 1945, Bank Balances:		
Capital City Bank	\$	30,218.74
Munroe and Chambliss National Bank		15,413.50
Florida National Bank, Jacksonville		124,756.04
Lewis State Bank		37,919.29
Total Balances in Banks		208,307.57
July 1, 1945, Treasury Balance, General Inspection Fund		603,286.92

REVENUE COLLECTED

Operating Revenue:		
Feed Inspection Fees	\$	201,122.22
Refund Cost of Feed Tags		10,593.34
Fertilizer Inspection Fees		244,140.61
Refund Cost of Fertilizer Tags		12,732.72
Phosphate and Lime Inspection Fees		9,408.66
Refund Cost of Phosphate and Lime		950.65
Statistical Data Sold		2,084.75
Seed Inspection Revenue		14,868.69
Frozen Dessert Licenses		5,270.00
Gas and Oil Inspection Fees		665,975.68
Citrus Revenue		581,718.73
Citrus Licenses Sold		11,060.00
Insecticide Revenue		12,750.00
Produce Dealers Licenses		7,170.00
Postage Refunded to Department		7.85
Egg Inspection Fees		33,720.36
Refund Cost of Egg Labels		5,402.62
Miscellaneous Revenue		2,380.60
Revenue from State Markets		135,266.74
Marks and Brands Revenue		16,557.04
Total Operating Revenue	\$	1,973,181.26
Other Funds Received:		
General Revenue Fund 1945 Census	\$	19,157.36
Plant City Market Replacement Fund		33,182.60
Total Funds Received		2,025,521.22
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS		\$2,847,265.71

ANNUAL STATEMENT—(Continued)

Operations for Fiscal Year July 1, 1945, through June 30, 1946

DEBITS

Expenditures

Expenses:

Commissioner of Agriculture, Necessary and Regular	\$ 89,081.73
Commissioner of Agriculture, Salaries	96,051.10
Citrus Inspection	734,440.11
State Chemist, Necessary and Regular Expense	11,258.03
State Chemist, Salaries	36,931.80
State Marketing Bureau, N. and R.	42,566.54
State Marketing Bureau, Salaries	35,590.94
Milk and Cream Inspection, N. and R.	12,176.42
Milk and Cream Inspection, Salaries	19,847.85
Frozen Desserts Inspection	5,577.38
Marks and Brands Inspection	66,853.78
Bureau of Immigration and Advertising	74,363.84
Egg Inspection	36,926.00
Gasoline Inspection	225,344.43
Farmers Demonstration Work	4,800.00
Nathan Mayo Bldg. Maintenance, N. & R.	5,880.43
Nathan Mayo Bldg., Salaries	8,126.61
Agricultural Marketing Board	294,798.75
Feed and Cotton Seed Meal Inspection	46,994.40
Fertilizer Inspection	75,624.47
Seed Inspection	24,013.98
Pure Food and Drug Inspection	39,395.57
Enforcing Insecticide Law	5,900.78
Weights and Measures	11,585.57
Licensing and Bonding	10,349.71

Total Operating Expenses	\$2,014,480.22
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Other Disbursements:

State Building Fund Account "C"	\$ 2,160.00
Insurance Replacement Account	1,094.73
State Census Fund 1945	19,157.36
2% to State Treasury for Services	37,251.78
Cash Bond Account Net Decrease	1,000.00

Grand Total Disbursements	\$2,075,144.09
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June 30, 1946, State Treasury General Inspection Fund	431,446.91
June 30, 1946, General Revenue Fund Building Fund "C"	297,840.00
June 30, 1946, Plant City Mkt. Rep. Fund	32,087.87
June 30, 1946, Cash and Cash Items	7,746.84
June 30, 1946, Lewis State Bank Cash Bond Account	3,000.00

GRAND TOTAL DEBITS	\$2,847,265.71
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INSPECTION BUREAU

PHIL S. TAYLOR, Supervising Inspector

NAT MAYO, Chief Field Inspector

People want good food; everybody uses drugs occasionally; hence, our Food and Drug Law. Most of us ride in cars; therefore, we have a Gasoline Inspection Law. Florida farmers must have commercial fertilizer—more per acre than any other State; hence, our Fertilizer Law. Poultrymen, dairymen and livestock growers must have commercial feed to supplement pasturage; therefore, we have a Commercial Feed Law. Florida's biggest crops—citrus and vegetables—demand not only fertilizer, but, also, liquid sprays and dust for the control of fungus diseases and insects; hence, we have the State Insecticide and Fungicide Act. Florida's more than 86 million boxes of citrus fruit, before going to market, must be inspected to determine fitness for human consumption; hence, the nine Citrus Inspection Laws, enforced out of Winter Haven. Florida housewives want fresh eggs and poultry of known quality; we, therefore, have an Egg Law and a Poultry Law. Florida mothers demand pure milk and ice cream rich in food value for their children; therefore, we have the Milk and Milk Products Law, and the Frozen Desserts Act, under which dairies must meet sanitary standards.

The 75,000 farms of Florida, growing scores of different crops, require several million dollars worth of seed annually to plant these crops. 90% of this seed is shipped here from other States and Nations. Bad seed may not germinate, may be low in vitality, impure as to variety or infested with noxious weed seed, which increases the farmer's worries and depreciates the value of his land and his crops. To meet this condition, we have a Seed Law to prohibit the sale of bad seed, and to increase the income of growers through the use of dependable seed of high germination, known variety and fitness for our many different soils.

Florida farmers, in past years, consigned much produce to commission merchants in distant cities, trusting them to make the sale and to remit honestly, or sold their crops to buyers

within their State, accepting checks which too often bounced back like rubber balls, bearing those awful words "Insufficient Funds!" This condition forced Florida to follow the example of other States and enact the Licensing and Bonding Law, under which those who buy products of the soil from the producer must either post bond, as evidence of their financial responsibility, or pay the farmer "cold cash on the barrel head."

Most retail gasoline stations over the State get gasoline from large transport trucks. Formerly, many of these trucks were never tested to determine accuracy of their meters or exact capacity of their compartments. This meant that the gallonage delivered to the retailer was often without check or verification and the retailer, many times was left short of the amount actually purchased. This system is being corrected through a Law requiring the Calibration of all trucks delivering petroleum products to retail outlets.

The wholesaler of petroleum products, himself, felt the need for protection against unfair competition, and this brought about the passage of the Anti-Substitution Law to prevent fraud and deception in gasoline, oils, and similar products.

If you care to count them, you will find 24 regulatory laws on the Statute books of Florida which the Commissioner of Agriculture must enforce, using funds derived from fees charged for the service of inspection. Mark you, all of these were passed because many people called for them. Few, indeed, realize the scope of these laws, the protection which they give to the consuming public or the amount of painstaking and accurate work necessary for their proper enforcement.

Let us take a glance at the size of the job and the methods used in doing it:

To regulate the production, processing, labeling, sanitation and selling of food alone is, indeed, a tremendous task. To accomplish it, we welcome the help of our State Board of Health and City Health Officers throughout the State. The field work in foods, as performed by our Department, consists largely of the examination of food stocks offered in approximately 7,000 wholesale and retail stores and warehouses. Food which is obviously unfit for human consumption may be de-

stroyed at once. Some salvaging can be done, as in the case of canned goods. Foods slightly spoiled and yet of some value as animal feed may be disposed of in this way, under supervision. Most foods come in package form these days and this requires that the label should be read to see that the information, demanded by the Food Law, appears thereon in clear type for the guidance of the buyer. An important procedure is the weighing of food packages to determine whether the net weight shown on the label is actually in the package. Readers may find interest in the knowledge that thousands of packages of staple foods, as well as canned goods, are checked for accuracy of weight every year and hundreds of instances are of record in which short weight was found. If the package can be reopened, the merchant is required to do this and fill it up to the weight on the label. Canned goods found appreciably short in weight, or carrying an excess of liquid in proportion to solids, are required to be relabeled or sent back to the plant for correction. If the scales in the retail grocer's store are out of "kelter," an adjustment is required, so that the purchaser may get exactly the amount for which she pays. When an inspector finds an article to which suspicion attaches as to quality, a sample is collected from the stock, shipped to the State Chemist in Tallahassee and carefully examined in the Food Laboratory. If it is found misbranded, short-weight, adulterated, contaminated or spoiled, the verdict of the Food Analyst is given to the State Chemist, who signs an official report and passes this to the Supervising Inspector of the Inspection Bureau, whose duty is to exercise police power through the seizure, confiscation, destruction or other disposition of the lot from which the sample was drawn.

The packer, canner, manufacturer, broker or retailer of the commodity is informed of his violation and asked to comply with the law, otherwise appropriate Court action may ensue.

As with food control, we, also, exercise, with necessary adaptation, proper police power over the various industries coming under the entire roster of 24 regulatory laws, enforced by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

In enforcing the Gasoline Law, for instance, the Department operates traveling laboratories, each manned by two competent chemists and a sample taker, who collects and tests

in the portable laboratory samples of gasoline from every one of the 7363 gasoline retail outlets within the State of Florida, at regular intervals through the year. On top of this, our trained field men inspect and check for accuracy every one of the 14,491 gasoline pumps from which the public buys its motor fuel. Pumps found out of adjustment are either corrected on the spot or the operator is given a reasonable time to make them accurate.

It will be noted that the public is protected in three vital ways by our regulatory laws:

1. Through the registration and licensing required under most of these laws of manufacturers, distributors and dealers. Commercial fertilizer, for instance, must be registered and must set forth the percentage of major plant foods, together with a list of ingredients in the mixture. This registration obligates the registrant to show on the tag attached to each bag of his product exactly the same facts about it which are filed as part of the registration. If the sample of this product, as tested by the State Chemist, is found to fall below the guarantee, the party who filed the registration is immediately held accountable under the law.

2. Through inspection at point of production, storage and sale. This inspection embraces the factors of sanitation, correct labeling and accurate weight.

3. Through the sampling at point of manufacture or sale, and through laboratory test of the sample by the State Chemist at the central laboratories in Tallahassee. This test includes the use by trained men and women of approved laboratory methods, precision instruments and comparison with standards and definitions fixed by law. Happily for the consumer, some of our laws recognize the strength of this factual, truth-telling investigation by making a State Chemist's report prima facie evidence in Florida Courts. Those who offend against the law are thus confronted with more than casual human testimony. They are held responsible by the dispassionate, deliberate and impartial findings of Science itself. Men's eyes, ears and other senses may often deceive them and throw doubt upon their testimony. Test tubes, microscopes and other precision equipment in a modern laboratory operated by trained and ethical analysts produce as nearly infallible evidence as mere man can develop. It is this verdict of Science which gives character and probity to Florida's Inspection Laws.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA FOOD LAW

	July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945	July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946
FOOD		
Inspection of Food Stores.....	36,108	39,051
Packages Impure or Adulterated Food De- stroyed.....	16,324	2,732
Pounds Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed.....	6,692	4,825
Packages of Food Stop-Saled.....	43,728	11,033
Pounds of Food Stop-Saled.....	200,803	5,416
Food Samples Drawn.....	416	224
Scales Tested.....	45,326	47,613

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA EGG AND POULTRY LAWS

	July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945	July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946
EGGS		
Inspections Wholesale Stock.....	2,172	1,813
Inspections Retail Stocks.....	28,966	29,944
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Improper Labeling.....	7,031	8,039
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Quality or Weight Grades.....	1,926	5,801
POULTRY		
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry.....	2,814	2,311
Inspections Stocks Cold Storage Poultry.....	313	495
Inspections Stocks Shipped Dressed Poultry.....	3,399	4,367
Inspections Fresh Dressed Poultry.....	5,136	6,039
POULTRYMEN		
Inspections Stocks of Eggs.....	479	257
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry.....	490	253
Inspections Stocks Dressed Poultry.....	65	59

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LAW

	July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945	July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946
INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE		
Inspections Wholesale Stocks	624	532
Inspections Retail Stocks	9,421	9,422
Calls on Consumers	1,848	1,992
Samples Drawn	279	114
Gallons Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	3	
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	66	560
Gallons Stop-Saled Account of Improper La- beling	7	3
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper La- beling	14,614	1,800

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE DEALERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

64 Registrants	Calendar Year 1944
67 Registrants	Calendar Year 1945

BRANDS OF INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

681 Brands Registered	Calendar Year 1944
785 Brands Registered	Calendar Year 1945

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT
OF FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FEED LAW**

	July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945	July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946
COMMERCIAL FEED		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	1,376	1,267
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	34,340	36,387
Calls on Consumers.....	2,231	2,054
Samples of Stock Feed Drawn.....	800	913
Tons of Stock Feed Represented by Samples.....	5,777.13	5,966.16
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency.....	33.81	140.28
Tons Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Im- proper Tagging.....	827.44	727.17
Samples of Dog Food Drawn.....	6	11
Cans Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn.....	11,200	21,372
Pounds Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn.....	6,500	2,000
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of De- ficiency.....		29,400
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency.....	11,550	
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Im- proper Tagging.....	1,504	536
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging.....	23,307	6,525
FEED DEALERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS REGIS- TERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
398 Registrants.....	Year 1944-1945	
395 Registrants.....	Year 1945-1946	
BRANDS OF MIXED FEEDS AND FEED MATERIALS REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
2,984 Brands Registered.....	Year 1944-1945	
2,874 Brands Registered.....	Year 1945-1946	

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER BY COUNTIES

	July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 No. of Tons	July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946 No. of Tons
Alachua	12,304.7	15,620.5
Baker	1,332.9	1,424.4
Bay	770.5	997.3
Bradford	4,159.3	4,009.9
Brevard	14,608.5	16,626.4
Broward	34,185.4	43,203.0
Calhoun	5,240.7	4,919.0
Charlotte	724.6	1,033.0
Citrus	1,383.6	1,207.2
Clay	1,370.4	1,430.0
Collier	2,157.9	2,192.1
Columbia	3,100.6	3,370.8
Dade	42,884.7	40,911.9
DeSoto	8,843.7	12,092.6
Dixie	97.4	179.8
Duval	5,301.0	6,881.6
Escambia	3,883.7	2,396.9
Flagler	851.8	954.7
Franklin	13.1	11.8
Gadsden	10,371.0	12,273.6
Gilchrist	1,958.5	3,227.8
Glades	734.0	1,026.2
Gulf	182.7	150.5
Hamilton	3,358.8	3,334.8
Hardee	14,046.3	18,768.6
Hendry	3,351.7	2,499.3
Hernando	2,304.7	2,585.1
Highlands	30,216.2	29,658.2
Hillsborough	36,592.9	45,257.1
Holmes	4,172.8	4,078.7
Indian River	16,300.1	18,970.4
Jackson	23,548.9	25,607.7
Jefferson	5,094.9	6,617.8
Lafayette	1,958.3	2,109.5
Lake	68,032.6	72,602.4
Lee	13,096.8	12,544.3
Leon	3,799.7	2,867.2
Levy	1,359.0	1,389.7
Liberty	30.0	87.6
Madison	6,215.0	6,223.0
Manatee	19,957.3	19,808.7
Marion	18,914.5	20,167.9
Martin	2,322.3	2,988.1
Monroe	5.8	5.8
Nassau	1,186.4	1,755.1
Okaloosa	2,598.2	2,266.9
Okeechobee	530.7	2,255.7
Orange	72,930.7	86,096.4
Osceola	5,799.3	6,979.9
Palm Beach	39,126.6	44,506.7
Pasco	15,855.8	17,929.9
Pinellas	19,947.7	24,754.0
Polk	152,268.3	171,124.3
Putnam	7,212.2	7,411.8

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER BY COUNTIES—(Continued)

	July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 No. of Tons	July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1945 No. of Tons
St. Johns	17,710.3	17,428.3
St. Lucie	22,436.4	27,647.6
Santa Rosa	4,591.2	4,369.8
Sarasota	8,868.4	8,715.3
Seminole	27,066.6	29,015.9
Sumter	3,889.5	5,583.8
Suwannee	8,155.9	10,101.4
Taylor	513.7	716.0
Union	1,210.2	1,834.8
Volusia	17,008.3	18,616.8
Wakulla	225.5	444.3
Walton	2,185.8	2,622.9
Washington	2,299.2	3,156.6
Total	864,756.2	969,647.1

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

	July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 No. of Tons	July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946 No. of Tons
Nitrate of Soda	18,229.2	15,630.1
Sulphate of Ammonia	1,391.7	576.6
Cal-Nitro	79.8	466.4
Ammonium Nitrate	1,071.8	1,005.8
Cyanamid	1,901.8	1,611.6
Uramon	72.1	201.4
Castor Pomace	978.2	710.1
Tobacco Stems	2,818.5	3,159.3
Sewage Sludge	1,317.7	874.1
Sheep Manure	1,300.0	1,462.2
Goat Manure	18.5	17.5
Fish Scrap and Meal .....	.2	.....
Tankages	56.3	8.4
Bird Guano	2.3	.....
Bone Meal	655.6	118.4
Superphosphate	13,889.3	18,866.9
Triple Superphosphate	64.3	.8
Raw Phosphate	1,949.4	2,254.2
Basic Slag	6,537.1	6,233.3
Nitrate of Potash	8,456.1	2,553.2
Muriate of Potash 50%-60%	4,389.7	4,694.2
Sulphate of Potash	239.8	88.2
Sulphate of Potash Magnesia	249.7	70.2
Manure Salts and Kainit	220.4	196.3
Hardwood Ashes	3,861.3	5,806.5
Limestones	80,763.1	89,190.2
Land Plaster	995.5	1,029.4
Secondary Plant Foods	2,107.8	1,448.4
Secondary Plant Food Mixtures	755.7	808.9
Miscellaneous	396.9	618.9
Total Tons	154,769.8	159,701.5

MIXED FERTILIZERS

	July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 No. of Tons	July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946 No. of Tons
GRADES		
0-8-12	4,148.0	3,937.6
0-8-24	6,083.5	5,512.4
0-10-10	2,324.8	2,981.8
0-12-16	1,509.3	2,858.6
0-14-5	6,080.8	5,323.7
0-14-10	2,573.8	3,164.5
0-16-0 Plus Mn.	906.8	823.6
2-8-6	3,001.8	2,867.0
2-8-10	4,792.6	3,054.8
2-10-4	7,889.7	7,369.8
3-6-8	12,359.9	6,560.9
3-6-10	6,331.7	5,121.5
3-8-5	33,529.0	33,935.9
3-8-8	29,007.4	29,149.4
4-4-8	5,721.2	4,912.1
4-5-7	11,747.9	8,849.5
4-6-8	128,591.0	133,461.3
4-7-5	102,361.0	141,531.7
4-8-4	8,179.8	7,283.9
4-8-6	79,529.3	105,932.0
4-8-8	59,487.6	63,249.7
4-9-3	19,472.6	24,336.8
4-10-7	8,681.2	11,440.8
4-12-4	2,726.7	2,888.9
4-12-6	227.4	339.6
5-5-8	8,968.8	14,596.2
5-6-10	14,378.5	10,318.5
5-7-5	35,155.8	35,372.3
5-8-8	16,322.7	7,184.0
5-10-5	1,655.8	1,302.8
6-4-8	12,463.7	12,662.6
6-6-6	19,054.7	26,557.9
6-8-4	2,507.2	1,161.5
8-0-8	22,165.4	18,832.1
8-0-12	6,556.3	4,794.3
10-0-10		2,783.3
12-0-10	21,581.7	19,632.1
Miscellaneous	1,606.9	38,965.5
Total Tons	709,682.3	811,050.9

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER LAW

	July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945	July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946
FERTILIZER		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	937	874
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	5,519	5,191
Calls on Consumers.....	2,932	3,428
Samples Drawn.....	2,938	3,579
Tons Represented by Samples Drawn.....	68,230.58	84,429.59
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency.....	4,059.50	165.99
Tons Stop-Saled Account Improper Tagging.....	5.25	76.60

FERTILIZER DEALERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

132 Registrants.....	Year 1944-1945
145 Registrants.....	Year 1945-1946

BRANDS OF MIXED FERTILIZER AND FERTILIZER MATERIALS REGISTERED WITH FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4923 Brands Registered.....	Year 1944-1945
5901 Brands Registered.....	Year 1945-1946

SEED LABORATORY

MISS MILDRED V. HENRY, Seed Analyst

A picture in statistics, which will show the volume of work done by the State Seed Laboratory during the period July 1, 1944, through June 30, 1946, accompanies this report. We trust these figures will be informative to those who are interested in seed control.

In relation to uniform methods and the general policies followed by our Department, it is deemed proper to state that we have sought and received very helpful cooperation from Federal and State workers in the field of seed control.

It is gratifying to report that representatives of the Southern States reached agreement regarding a list of noxious weed seeds that would be considered noxious by all of the states of the South. When adopted, as we are fairly sure it will be, we shall have uniformity on this highly important phase of our work. Furthermore, active efforts are being made looking to the adoption of a uniform tag usable by seedsmen making interstate shipments, which will enable the free movement of seed across state lines without undue red tape and restrictions. This objective, when attained, will go far towards relieving the seed trade, and seed control officials as well, of a major part of the vexing details which arise daily in enforcing and observing our various state laws. Ultimately, it is sincerely hoped that the laws themselves will be brought into approximate uniformity and the standards for seed testing may be made alike among all of the Southern States.

SUMMARY OF SEED SAMPLES TESTED

	No. of Samples	Legals	Illegals	Known Pounds Represented
JULY 1, 1944 TO JULY 1, 1945				
Official:				
Field	303	168	135	1,391,732
Vegetable	695	531	164	1,006,838
Special:				
Field	655	-----	-----	3,344,460
Vegetable	1,136	-----	-----	12,922
Certified Seed	52	*32	*20	-----
Total	2,841	731	319	**5,755,952
JULY 1, 1945 TO JULY 1, 1946				
Official:				
Field	298	157	141	1,098,628
Vegetable	593	365	228	798,839
Special:				
Field	978	-----	-----	3,119,507
Vegetable	1,655	-----	-----	12,528
Certified Seed	39	*26	*13	-----
Total	3,563	548	382	**5,029,502

*Based on certified seed germination standards for the season.

**Pounds represented was unknown for certified samples, for a large percentage of special samples, and for many of the official samples.

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT
OF FLORIDA SEED LAW**

	July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945	July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946
SEED		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks	444	428
Inspections of Retail Stocks	11,391	9,638
Calls on Consumers	483	747
Samples Drawn	1,052	953
Pounds Represented by Samples Drawn	6,689,133.02	4,648,186.08
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of State Chem- ist's Reports	12,964.30	91,177
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper La- beling	50,463.44	53,559.40

SEED DEALERS PERMITS ISSUED FOR YEAR 1944-1945

Retail Seed Dealers Permits	563
Wholesale Seed Dealers Permits	54
Total Permits Issued	617

SEED DEALERS PERMITS ISSUED FOR YEAR 1945-1946*

Seed Dealers Permits Issued	669
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*Prior to the enactment of Chapter 22,694, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1945, a distinction was made between Wholesale and Retail dealers in seed; thereafter, there is no such distinction, and the amount of the fee charged for the issuance of a permit depends upon the volume of gross receipts of the respective dealers.

1 GASOLINE AND KEROSENE INSPECTION

NALLS BERRYMAN, Chief Oil Analyst

It is one of the duties of the State Department of Agriculture to protect the purchaser of gasoline and kerosene sold in Florida. This is quite a big job, considering the 14,491 retail pumps dispensing gasoline to the public from about 6,600 filling stations, the many local bulk tanks and the numerous terminal tanks. Samples are also taken from approximately 11,000 retail kerosene outlets at both filling stations and grocery stores. Also the size of the state and the amount of gasoline and kerosene sold adds to the job.

The State Gasoline Inspection Law makes it the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to promulgate standards and specifications for gasoline and kerosene and any other reasonable regulations necessary to protect the public in buying these products. This he has done. The law specifies that any gasoline or kerosene offered for sale in the state must comply with these standards. The standards or specifications are given in detail in the State Oil Laboratory report. Without going into technical details, these specifications or standards consist of the following general requirements.

First, a minimum standard is set up that specifies what can be called and sold as gasoline or kerosene under any conditions. In addition to this every gasoline must have a brand name, such brand name to be registered with the Department of Agriculture along with the specifications of the gasoline so named. Since all retail dispensing pumps must bear a registered brand name, it is up to the Department to see that the gasoline dispensed complies, within a given tolerance, with the specifications registered for that brand name. By this means the Department tries to see that the public gets the quality of gasoline for which the brand name stands.

This involves the taking and testing of thousands of samples. This work is done by the Inspection Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, the testing by the State Oil Laboratory. The State Oil Laboratory consists of a main laboratory in the Nathan Mayo Building in Tallahassee and four portable

or field laboratories on trucks. The laboratory in Tallahassee is equipped to make complete tests and analyses on gasoline and kerosene. To this laboratory are shipped samples taken by inspectors of the Inspection Bureau from every shipment of these products entering the state. A complete analysis is made on each of these samples and the distribution of any shipment found below standard is stopped immediately. Also analyses of each shipment is recorded and furnished to the portable laboratories. The duty of the portable laboratories is to stop in each county of their respective territories and determine the distillation range, note whether water or sediment is present, or whether the gasoline is of a suspicious color, etc., determine flash point and color and presence of water or sediment in kerosene samples brought to them by the inspector. The inspector draws these samples from the retail pumps at filling stations and grocery stores in the county being worked. As it has already been determined by the main laboratory that these products when they originally entered the state, were refined up to standard, the problem from then on is to determine if the gasoline is sold under the proper brand name, has been subjected to excessive evaporation, or whether any foreign material, such as kerosene, distillate or solvent has been added. In the case of kerosene, the tests made will show whether the product has been contaminated with gasoline or fuel oil and similar products. Kerosene containing any appreciable amount of gasoline is a dangerous product. Also the analyst will note whether the gasoline or kerosene is dirty, that is whether it contains water or sediment that would cause trouble in use. He immediately sends to the main laboratory those samples which are legal so far as he can definitely determine by his limited tests but of which he has reason to be suspicious. In testing gasoline and kerosene from retail pumps, time elapsed between drawing the sample and completion of test is important, hence, the portable laboratory which can be close to the field of operation.

Any retail pump dispensing a below standard gasoline or kerosene is immediately sealed by the inspector on the advice of the analyst in charge of the portable laboratory. The remainder of the sample found to be illegal is shipped to the laboratory in Tallahassee for re-testing, and in many instances,

a more complete analysis than is possible on the portable laboratory. On the basis of this report, final disposition is made of the product in question.

The disposition of such illegal gasoline or kerosene is important and of interest. The policy of the Department of Agriculture is to confiscate below standard gasoline if the condition was caused by the addition or substitution of any material, including gasoline of a lower quality. Gasoline found below standard, such condition being caused by age or natural causes, is not confiscated but is withheld from sale to the public until same has been brought up to standard, or the Department may release same to the owner for use in his own equipment. Kerosene having a flash point below 100° F. is confiscated; other below standard kerosene is withheld from sale until corrected, released as is for use by owner in own equipment or allowed sold as another product for which it may be satisfactory, such as tractor fuel.

The main laboratory also tests any samples the inspectors may find necessary to have tested when the portable laboratory is not in his territory, thus, if necessary, a product can be tested at any time, should a complaint arise.

With the present equipment and personnel, the State Oil Laboratory is testing over 4,000 samples a month. During the fiscal year covered by this report the percentage of samples found below standard was 1.5, and the products represented were stopped from sale. This percentage is slightly less than that of the year before.

The gallons of illegal products involved during one year or another varies a great deal, depending mainly upon whether or not large terminal tanks are stop-saled. During this fiscal year it amounted to 2,316,359 gallons of gasoline and 1,401,978 gallons of kerosene.

The Gasoline Inspection Law also makes the services of the State Oil Laboratory available to any citizen of Florida for testing gasoline or kerosene samples if a few simple conditions are complied with to assure a fair sample and to identify it properly. The laboratory receives and tests quite a few samples under this classification. The laboratory also makes analyses on various petroleum products submitted by several State departments.

The State Oil Laboratory issues a monthly report listing in detail the analyses made, from whom the samples were taken, whether legal or not and various other details. At the end of each fiscal year these reports are bound and issued in the form of an annual report. Any citizen of Florida may obtain these reports by requesting same from the State Oil Laboratory.

Some mention should be made here of the checking of pumps for accuracy of measurement. The Inspection Bureau, through the field inspectors, makes frequent tests of retail measuring pumps, both gasoline and kerosene, to see that they measure accurately and also that the pumps comply with certain specifications as to the mechanism of the pump. Summary of this work is given in this report. The Department requires that anyone desiring to use any new type gasoline pump or gasoline pump attachment in Florida must first submit it to the Commissioner of Agriculture for approval. This is to see that the equipment complies with the requirements of the Florida Gasoline Inspection Law. These pumps or attachments are set up in the Oil Laboratory in Tallahassee and thorough inspection and tests are made after which official approval is given, if the pump complies with all regulations.

The 1943 Legislature amended the Gasoline Inspection Law to require the Department of Agriculture to check the accuracy of measurement of wholesale gasoline and kerosene measuring devices. This means the checking of wholesale meters at terminals, bulk plants and on trucks and the measuring of the capacity of vehicle tanks used for measures. The Department has two field units engaged in this calibrating work. During the fiscal year 1945-1946 the capacities of 4,849 vehicle tank compartments were determined, adequate capacity indicators installed if not already present, capacities stencilled on compartments and certificates issued. During the same period of time 924 wholesale meters were checked for accuracy of measurement. The meters found out of adjustment were adjusted to measure within tolerance or condemned.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF GASOLINE INSPECTION LAW

	July 1, 1944	July 1, 1945
	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1946
Inspections of Gasoline Pumps.....	55,848	68,149
Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Other- wise Out of Order.....	2,580	4,148
Correction Notices Issued on Gasoline Pumps.....	1,826	3,049
Inspection of Kerosene Pumps.....	27,053	31,517
Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Other- wise Out of Order.....	502	748
Correction Notices Issued on Kerosene Pumps.....	333	655
Kerosene Samples Drawn at Food Stores.....	5,812	7,207
Gasoline Samples Drawn from Retailers.....	21,997	25,335
Gasoline Samples Drawn from Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals.....	2,025	2,721
Kerosene Samples Drawn from Retailers.....	11,491	11,471
Kerosene Samples Drawn from Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals.....	1,351	1,224
Gallons Gasoline Found Illegal and Controlled	1,557,835	2,317,124
Gallons Kerosene Found Illegal and Controlled	274,457	1,404,169

OFFICIAL ANALYSES ON GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL

July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1946

	July 1, 1944 June 30, 1945 NUMBER	July 1, 1945 June 30, 1946 NUMBER
GASOLINE		
Distillation Range Only by Field Laboratories:		
Field Laboratory No. 1 ("F")	6,191	6,750
Field Laboratory No. 2 ("B")	5,246	5,873
Field Laboratory No. 3 ("A")	4,824	6,794
Field Laboratory No. 4 ("C")	5,898	5,773
Main Laboratory:		
Check Test on Analyses of Field Laboratories	484	171
Boats, Tank Cars and Terminals for Complete Analyses	2,044	2,765
Special Gasoline for Complete Analyses	4	32
KEROSENE		
Flash Point and Color by Field Laboratories:		
Field Laboratory No. 1 ("F")	4,231	4,278
Field Laboratory No. 2 ("B")	5,197	5,158
Field Laboratory No. 3 ("A")	3,755	4,664
Field Laboratory No. 4 ("C")	4,222	4,602
Main Laboratory:		
Check Tests on Analyses of Field Laboratories	621	557
Boats, Tank Cars and Terminals for Complete Analyses ("Official")	1,330	1,213
Special Kerosene for Complete Analyses	28	23
MISCELLANEOUS		
Special Samples	33	30
GRAND TOTAL OF FIELDS AND MAIN LABORATORIES' ANALYSES	44,108	48,683

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

DISTRIBUTOR	Legal	Contami- nated	Stale	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.....	1,568	3	1	6	1,578
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	84	—	1	2	87
Atlantic Refining Co.....	711	7	—	—	718
Chalmette Refining Co.....	74	—	—	3	77
Cities Service Oil Co.....	1,946	13	3	7	1,969
Citizens Oil Co.....	237	—	4	—	241
Colonial Oil Co.....	96	1	—	2	99
Florida Emergency Pipe Line.....	427	—	—	—	427
Gulf Oil Corp.....	3,821	8	10	7	3,846
Imperial Florida Oil Co.....	203	1	—	4	208
Pure Oil Co.....	1,993	8	1	10	2,012
Republic Oil Co.....	66	—	—	—	66
Shell Oil Co.....	1,334	7	—	1	1,342
Sherrill Oil Co.....	408	4	—	—	412
Sinclair Refining Co.....	2,214	4	2	2	2,222
Standard Oil Co.....	4,827	13	5	13	4,858
Sun Oil Co.....	660	2	—	—	662
The Texas Oil Co.....	2,475	2	9	9	2,495
Unknown Distributor.....	180	1	—	3	184
Miscellaneous Distributors.....	690	1	1	8	700
Totals	24,014	75	37	77	24,203

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

DISTRIBUTOR	Legal	Contami- nated	Stale	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.....	1,833	1	—	—	1,834
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	135	—	—	—	135
Atlantic Refining Co.....	717	—	—	—	717
Chalmette Refining Co.....	85	—	—	—	85
Cities Service Oil Co.....	2,139	15	1	6	2,161
Citizens Oil Co.....	189	—	—	—	189
Colonial Oil Co.....	127	—	1	1	129
Florida Emergency Pipe Line.....	65	—	—	—	65
Gulf Oil Corp.....	4,670	3	5	11	4,689
Imperial Florida Oil Co.....	226	—	—	—	226
Pure Oil Co.....	2,417	3	—	7	2,427
Republic Oil Co.....	76	—	—	—	76
Shell Oil Co.....	1,583	—	—	4	1,587
Sherrill Oil Co.....	521	1	—	—	522
Sinclair Refining Co.....	2,465	—	—	3	2,468
Standard Oil Co.....	5,646	5	15	13	5,679
Sun Oil Co.....	684	—	—	2	686
The Texas Oil Co.....	3,013	2	13	6	3,034
Unknown Distributors.....	100	—	—	—	100
Miscellaneous Distributors.....	1,139	1	—	6	1,146
Totals	27,830	31	35	59	27,955

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

DISTRIBUTOR	Legal	Low Flash Point	Off Color	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.	1,164	20	5	11	1,200
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	34		1		35
Atlantic Refining Co.	359	14	1		374
Chalmette Refining Co.	38	1	1	2	42
Cities Service Oil Co.	1,213	112	13	10	1,348
Citizens Oil Co.	98	2	1	5	106
Colonial Oil Co.	97	6	1	1	105
Gulf Oil Corp.	2,817	44	15	22	2,898
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	99	10	2	2	113
Pure Oil Co.	1,338	45	12	16	1,411
Republic Oil Co.	20	4			24
Shell Oil Co.	797	14	10	5	826
Sherrill Oil Co.	473	2	1	2	478
Sinclair Refining Co.	2,060	39	18	15	2,132
Standard Oil Co.	3,904	58	12	16	3,990
Sun Oil Co.	312	5	2	2	321
The Texas Oil Co.	1,347	29	6	8	1,390
Unknown Distributors	240	6	1	3	250
Miscellaneous Distributors	1,657	18	9	8	1,692
Totals	18,067	429	111	128	18,735

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

DISTRIBUTOR	Legal	Low Flash Point	Off Color	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.	1,193	43	21	18	1,275
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	16	2		1	19
Atlantic Refining Co.	330	6	3	4	343
Chalmette Refining Co.	55	3			58
Cities Service Oil Co.	1,229	58	1	10	1,298
Citizens Oil Co.	80	3	1		84
Colonial Oil Co.	95	3	1		99
Gulf Oil Corp.	3,123	39	12	21	3,195
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	102	8		1	111
Pure Oil Co.	1,499	24	20	21	1,564
Republic Oil Co.	65	2			67
Shell Oil Co.	795	12	14	5	826
Sherrill Oil Co.	560	1			561
Sinclair Refining Co.	2,177	31	7	19	2,234
Standard Oil Co.	4,208	54	7	26	4,295
Sun Oil Co.	389		1	1	391
The Texas Oil Co.	1,381	20	2	12	1,415
Unknown Distributors	140		1	3	144
Miscellaneous Distributors	1,878	27	11	20	1,936
Totals	19,315	336	102	162	19,915

**TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED
FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT**

July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

COUNTY	Tests of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	1,176	60	59
Baker	137	4	4
Bay	871	63	39
Bradford	456	26	20
Brevard	671	16	15
Broward	763	68	41
Calhoun	251	9	4
Charlotte	241	4	4
Citrus	258	8	5
Clay	369	12	11
Collier	284	13	7
Columbia	575	27	25
Dade	6,518	643	505
DeSoto	356	5	5
Dixie	113	2	
Duval	5,589	164	106
Escambia	2,011	122	92
Flagler	147	3	3
Franklin	108	1	1
Gadsden	382	15	6
Gilchrist	70	1	1
Glades	65		
Gulf	189	9	8
Hamilton	198	5	5
Hardee	606	15	13
Hendry	168	11	9
Hernando	218	8	4
Highlands	307	26	19
Hillsborough	3,471	290	149
Holmes	246	12	6
Indian River	244	16	13
Jackson	795	18	7
Jefferson	242	6	5
Lafayette	55	1	1
Lake	1,342	45	36
Lee	876	29	21
Leon	712	36	12
Levy	370	11	8
Liberty	69	5	3
Madison	382	10	10
Manatee	1,096	41	29
Marion	1,091	26	12
Martin	198	13	10
Monroe	105	29	23
Nassau	439	28	8
Okaloosa	544	25	16
Okeechobee	157	15	10
Orange	3,321	73	53
Osceola	608	14	12
Palm Beach	1,361	49	24

**TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY
OF MEASUREMENT—(Continued)**

July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

COUNTY	Tests of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Pasco	579	17	9
Pinellas	2,194	89	66
Polk	3,856	144	123
Putnam	934	9	8
St. Johns	504	1	1
St. Lucie	375	23	19
Santa Rosa	387	26	19
Sarasota	829	12	11
Seminole	960	18	15
Sumter	275	8	3
Suwannee	465	14	14
Taylor	254	17	7
Union	178	10	10
Volusia	2,394	28	24
Wakulla	161	6	3
Walton	406	20	13
Washington	276	4	2
Total	55,848	2,578	1,826

**TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED
FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT**

July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

COUNTY	Tests of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	1,116	70	60
Baker	157	5	3
Bay	1,061	136	95
Bradford	465	37	29
Brevard	1,235	70	58
Broward	1,057	123	75
Calhoun	359	23	17
Charlotte	214	6	5
Citrus	410	14	7
Clay	571	12	11
Collier	281	12	10
Columbia	614	31	27
Dade	8,813	1,079	758
DeSoto	316	13	11
Dixie	234	36	27
Duval	5,013	34	27
Escambia	1,840	81	60
Flagler	238	5	5
Franklin	213	15	13
Gadsden	733	67	45
Gilchrist	82	6	4
Glades	94	1	1
Gulf	224	18	13
Hamilton	287	23	20
Hardee	647	8	8
Hendry	167	9	7
Hernando	401	4	4
Highlands	402	32	26
Hillsborough	4,362	474	325
Holmes	169	23	20
Indian River	488	35	27
Jackson	1,154	105	70
Jefferson	354	21	16
Lafayette	110	16	13
Lake	1,519	91	73
Lee	955	48	38
Leon	1,162	124	67
Levy	548	29	19
Liberty	122	8	7
Madison	445	12	13
Manatee	1,102	35	26
Marion	1,744	38	27
Martin	368	28	24
Monroe	252	37	24
Nassau	686	5	6
Okaloosa	696	39	34
Okeechobee	172	9	5
Orange	3,587	165	130
Osceola	726	21	19
Palm Beach	1,900	121	65

**TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY
OF MEASUREMENT—(Continued)**

July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

COUNTY	Tests of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Pasco	898	18	14
Pinellas	3,581	205	170
Polk	3,923	107	101
Putnam	1,204	28	25
St. Johns	234		
St. Lucie	546	33	30
Santa Rosa	497	32	27
Sarasota	914	20	17
Seminole	800	33	22
Sumter	437	23	11
Suwannee	643	32	32
Taylor	524	46	36
Union	150	1	1
Volusia	3,019	62	47
Wakulla	253	13	13
Walton	483	30	20
Washington	178	11	9
Total	68,149	4,148	3,049

**TABULATION OF KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED
FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT**

July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

COUNTY	Tests of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	697	8	7
Baker	53	1	1
Bay	407	9	3
Bradford	203	1	1
Brevard	270	10	9
Broward	386	12	4
Calhoun	110	1	1
Charlotte	135	2	1
Citrus	113	3	3
Clay	146	1	1
Collier	141	2	2
Columbia	281	5	5
Dade	2,469	57	45
DeSoto	210	—	—
Dixie	71	—	—
Duval	2,569	40	23
Escambia	952	5	3
Flagler	45	1	1
Franklin	66	2	2
Gadsden	233	6	3
Gilchrist	37	3	3
Glades	24	—	—
Gulf	102	4	4
Hamilton	95	—	—
Hardee	384	2	2
Hendry	77	1	1
Hernando	118	—	—
Highlands	164	13	10
Hillsborough	1,531	146	77
Holmes	156	—	—
Indian River	105	1	1
Jackson	489	7	5
Jefferson	135	3	2
Lafayette	54	—	—
Lake	764	3	2
Lee	387	3	2
Leon	387	11	10
Levy	220	6	4
Liberty	68	—	—
Madison	197	1	1
Manatee	523	9	8
Marion	512	8	5
Martin	101	4	4
Monroe	25	3	2
Nassau	214	14	9
Okaloosa	265	2	2
Okeechobee	88	5	4
Orange	1,634	5	5
Osceola	304	—	—
Palm Beach	684	10	5
Pasco	359	6	2

**TABULATION OF KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY
OF MEASUREMENT—(Continued)**

July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

COUNTY	Tests of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Pinellas	996	24	18
Polk	2,015	5	4
Putnam	419	2	2
St. Johns	199	—	—
St. Lucie	170	3	2
Santa Rosa	239	—	—
Sarasota	380	5	5
Seminole	575	4	3
Sumter	135	4	2
Suwannee	279	2	1
Taylor	157	8	5
Union	111	—	—
Volusia	1,130	4	2
Wakulla	97	3	2
Walton	234	—	—
Washington	157	2	2
Total	27,053	502	333

**TABULATION OF KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED
FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT**

July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

COUNTY	Tests of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	546	8	8
Baker	94	7	7
Bay	599	35	25
Bradford	216	2	2
Brevard	478	21	19
Broward	464	23	16
Calhoun	187	12	11
Charlotte	122	1	1
Citrus	161	2	2
Clay	272	4	4
Collier	114	1	1
Columbia	307	8	8
Dade	2,972	78	74
DeSoto	181	3	3
Dixie	111	2	2
Duval	2,263	5	5
Escambia	875	18	15
Flagler	81	—	—
Franklin	99	5	3
Gadsden	427	17	14
Gilchrist	45	1	1
Glades	30	—	—
Gulf	152	13	12
Hamilton	133	2	2
Hardee	354	1	1
Hendry	67	1	1
Hernando	178	8	5
Highlands	215	3	3
Hillsborough	2,097	204	171
Holmes	121	2	2
Indian River	220	15	10
Jackson	705	42	42
Jefferson	175	3	2
Lafayette	67	1	1
Lake	789	10	10
Lee	429	8	8
Leon	568	37	34
Levy	291	4	4
Liberty	110	1	1
Madison	219	2	2
Manatee	472	3	3
Marion	995	7	6
Martin	136	2	2
Monroe	72	3	3
Nassau	298	1	1
Okaloosa	326	2	2
Okeechobee	92	1	1
Orange	1,753	17	13
Osceola	324	—	—
Palm Beach	739	14	10

**TABULATION OF KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY
OF MEASUREMENT—(Continued)**

July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

COUNTY	Tests of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate Or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Pasco	494	4	4
Pinellas	1,466	36	32
Polk	1,991	6	5
Putnam	590	8	8
St. Johns	88	—	—
St. Lucie	240	4	3
Santa Rosa	306	—	—
Sarasota	382	4	4
Seminole	474	—	—
Sumter	247	3	2
Suwannee	359	6	6
Taylor	294	6	6
Union	100	3	3
Volusia	1,251	3	3
Wakulla	131	2	2
Walton	262	1	1
Washington	101	3	3
Total	31,517	749	655

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES

As Reported by Companies During the Fiscal Year
July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

COUNTY	Gallons Gasoline	Gallons Kerosene	Gallons Signal Oil
Alachua	5,402,802	1,174,004	
Baker	958,287	194,229	
Bay	6,212,735	2,546,360	
Bradford	2,986,192	650,983	
Brevard	4,068,467	568,358	
Broward	7,859,724	798,331	432
Calhoun	1,255,234	221,709	
Charlotte	841,015	132,862	
Citrus	997,418	137,947	
Clay	1,293,579	275,582	
Collier	1,186,789	102,164	
Columbia	2,743,456	487,515	
Dade	46,994,001	4,805,893	3,045
DeSoto	1,290,190	305,538	
Dixie	980,966	84,723	
Duval	39,733,347	13,751,797	6,992
Escambia	12,652,827	3,942,625	162
Flagler	445,410	83,160	
Franklin	1,392,346	294,267	
Gadsden	2,341,456	621,228	
Gilchrist	474,591	61,852	
Glades	274,934	59,933	
Gulf	744,498	247,764	
Hamilton	838,418	149,010	
Hardee	1,432,784	299,880	
Hendry	1,412,930	244,170	
Hernando	1,029,726	148,621	
Highlands	2,762,479	542,543	
Hillsborough	30,071,644	8,548,679	5
Holmes	1,629,630	406,972	
Indian River	1,726,039	275,558	
Jackson	3,859,045	759,675	
Jefferson	1,626,827	280,039	
Lafayette	449,597	84,115	
Lake	4,653,528	1,028,903	
Lee	3,707,375	519,926	
Leon	5,594,267	1,045,220	
Levy	1,833,753	243,757	
Liberty	180,272	21,193	
Madison	1,359,132	231,674	
Manatee	3,849,287	959,155	
Marion	5,559,203	805,147	
Martin	1,309,529	186,806	
Monroe	2,115,106	363,106	
Nassau	1,849,665	496,331	
Okaloosa	2,538,274	567,033	
Okeechobee	664,805	92,436	
Orange	13,998,662	2,078,054	
Osceola	1,775,394	407,223	
Palm Beach	13,879,895	1,965,842	458

**CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL
BY COUNTIES—(Continued)**

As Reported by Companies During the Fiscal Year
July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

COUNTY	Gallons Gasoline	Gallons Kerosene	Gallons Signal Oil
Pasco	1,952,969	452,346	.....
Pinellas	14,197,744	2,938,211	.....
Polk	16,505,027	3,684,001	.....
Putnam	4,047,985	588,061	.....
St. Johns	2,928,071	583,514	.....
St. Lucie	3,000,846	537,776	.....
Santa Rosa	2,130,827	532,437	.....
Sarasota	2,656,394	513,080	.....
Seminole	2,784,908	557,023	.....
Sumter	1,170,720	220,901	.....
Suwannee	2,374,698	657,910	.....
Taylor	1,510,021	248,961	.....
Union	483,697	59,981	.....
Volusia	7,250,010	2,109,958	.....
Wakulla	616,381	126,103	.....
Walton	2,081,911	422,772	.....
Washington	1,028,737	279,091	.....
*Total Gallons	321,558,476	68,812,018	11,094

*NOTE: Not including 35,158,204 gallons of gasoline and 1,658,183 gallons of kerosene sold to United States Government Agencies free of inspection fee.

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES

As Reported by Companies for Fiscal Year
July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

COUNTY	Gallons Gasoline	Gallons Kerosene	Gallons Signal Oil
Alachua	7,420,915	1,702,249	
Baker	1,290,855	243,590	
Bay	5,941,079	2,195,477	54
Bradford	3,070,360	646,524	
Brevard	6,752,830	659,042	
Broward	13,688,356	910,854	1,676
Calhoun	1,481,167	238,373	
Charlotte	1,089,825	141,065	
Citrus	1,566,115	164,440	
Clay	2,367,337	331,404	
Collier	1,488,535	115,551	
Columbia	4,053,507	637,107	
Dade	75,089,125	4,871,257	6,396
DeSoto	1,632,380	310,069	
Dixie	1,281,522	113,917	
Duval	49,510,485	15,881,514	5,532
Escambia	15,518,504	4,580,187	678
Flagler	961,240	98,516	
Franklin	1,530,044	396,233	
Gadsden	3,242,133	860,736	
Gilchrist	627,133	83,378	
Glades	409,314	61,656	
Gulf	794,353	257,866	
Hamilton	1,417,558	222,730	
Hardee	1,923,769	351,339	
Hendry	1,684,127	262,124	
Hernando	1,581,062	192,191	
Highlands	3,136,299	532,855	
Hillsborough	38,701,643	9,698,073	4
Holmes	1,961,942	648,984	
Indian River	2,742,415	318,747	
Jackson	4,878,145	1,018,642	
Jefferson	1,698,030	351,954	
Lafayette	573,664	166,846	
Lake	6,999,364	1,296,516	
Lee	5,018,011	557,860	
Leon	7,756,276	1,380,711	
Levy	2,780,841	322,768	
Liberty	331,410	58,661	
Madison	1,955,031	322,368	
Manatee	5,488,487	1,108,597	
Marion	7,964,654	1,013,724	
Martin	2,237,516	219,300	
Monroe	3,163,166	353,128	
Nassau	2,794,033	627,783	
Okaloosa	3,024,171	705,439	
Okeechobee	1,086,533	99,569	
Orange	19,882,576	2,652,272	160
Osceola	2,547,556	461,348	
Palm Beach	21,104,920	2,171,481	379

**CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL
BY COUNTIES—(Continued)**

As Reported by Companies During the Fiscal Year
July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

COUNTY	Gallons Gasoline	Gallons Kerosene	Gallons Signal Oil
Pasco	2,661,583	553,775	.....
Pinellas	21,647,011	3,394,684	.....
Polk	21,736,632	4,634,581	207
Putnam	5,540,596	733,047	.....
St. Johns	4,812,240	825,554	.....
St. Lucie	4,659,056	577,410	.....
Santa Rosa	2,220,818	691,766	.....
Sarasota	4,426,249	599,174	.....
Seminole	3,918,416	726,794	.....
Sumter	1,636,879	306,882	.....
Suwannee	3,137,534	833,555	.....
Taylor	2,297,396	310,781	.....
Union	732,483	107,415	.....
Volusia	12,848,992	2,362,922	.....
Wakulla	780,299	148,695	.....
Walton	2,496,031	527,371	.....
Washington	1,380,899	404,266	.....
*Total Gallons	452,173,427	80,355,687	15,086

*NOTE: Not including 19,156,451 gallons of gasoline and 3,284,592 gallons of kerosene sold to United States Government agencies free of inspection fee.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION

NALLS BERRYMAN, Assistant State Chemist

Supervisor, Weights and Measures Division

The 1945 session of the State Legislature passed a comprehensive Weights and Measures Law. This law requires the testing for accuracy of measurement of all commercial weighing and measuring devices and the checking of the marked weight of packaged goods. Laws of this type have been introduced at previous sessions but fell by the wayside for various reasons. Usually no agreement could be reached on financing. The law finally passed is essentially form 1 of the model law recommended by the National Conference on Weights and Measures. The duty of administering the Act and enforcing its provisions is vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida. All expenses incurred in the administration of the Act are to be paid from the General Inspection Fund of the Department of Agriculture. There is no fee collected under the Weights and Measures Law.

Florida has not been without some weights and measures inspection before the passage of this general law. Some of the cities and towns have had and have been enforcing a weights and measures ordinance for years. There have been State laws requiring weights and measures work on some special commodity or a certain type of inspection on a class of material. For instance, the State Gasoline Inspection Law has required for years that the Commissioner of Agriculture test for accuracy of measurement gasoline and kerosene measuring devices, both wholesale and retail. The Department has carried on these activities. We have in the field three portable units for the calibration of wholesale meters and vehicle tank compartments and inspectors checking gasoline and kerosene pumps. Details of this work are given in the Fiscal Report of the State Oil Laboratory which may be obtained upon request.

The checking of the declared weight of packaged food products has been carried on under the State Food and Drug Act. There are some old laws that specify how many pounds there are to a bushel for numerous agricultural products, re-

quire certain packages to be marked in terms of weight, set our specifications for standard crates and baskets, and regulate sales of goods marked "sterling" or "coin silver." All of these old laws will stay in effect unless they are in conflict with the 1945 general Weights and Measures Law.

We expect to cooperate with city governments having their own Weights and Measures Department. Both State and City will have all they can do as the field is broad and there is much work to be done. Of course, in case of a conflict between the two as to law or testing methods the State will prevail.

The new law went into effect April 23, 1945. Since that date the Department has been making every effort to obtain the necessary primary standards, balances and field testing equipment. Such semi-special apparatus is very difficult to obtain under present industrial conditions prevalent over the country. Very little of this equipment has been delivered at this time. We are having better luck obtaining some of our large-capacity testing equipment. We have had a medium size scale testing truck in service for several months. It carries six 500-pound weights, twenty 50-pound weights, and several sets of small weights. These weights have all been checked and adjusted to within class C tolerances. We are now constructing another much heavier scale testing unit, this one to carry ten tons of standard weights. The weights will be 1000-pounds each and will be handled with a power hoist. We expect to have this in operation by January, 1947.

We plan to take care of the small-capacity scales with six men who will carry their equipment in their cars. This small scale work has been entirely held up due to lack of equipment. We are now preparing a room in the Nathan Mayo Building in Tallahassee for a Weights and Measures Laboratory.

Regulations written under authority of the Weights and Measures Law so far only cover scales and packaged goods. The scale regulations with a few exceptions are those adopted by the National Conference and we will follow the recommendations of the Conference as far as possible in the future. The regulations on packaged goods are very general; it may be found necessary as problems arise to be more specific for certain materials, even though many materials are now covered by special laws.

After our scale testing program is a little farther along the road we plan to take up volume measurement. We, of course, have been doing some of this for a number of years, that is gasoline and kerosene measurement which has been done under authority of the Gasoline Inspection Law. The regulations in effect are under that law. We have done some work on water meters in cases of dispute. We will take on the testing for accuracy of measurement of so-called bottled gases; we have had quite a few requests for that work. The field of work is very broad and it will take some time to cover even the very essential things, and the necessary equipment for efficient and State-wide work will cost many thousands of dollars. Whatever the price, the outlay will be entirely justified if it brings about the detection and correction of all weighing and measuring apparatus which is inaccurate and unjust, either to buyer or seller.

A school of instruction, taught by one of the Nation's most competent weights and measures experts, has been conducted for the training of our field men, and many of them have also attended sessions of weights and measures conferences, and it is believed that in the near future our State will have trained and alert field men making tests of all scales, weights and measuring devices.

DAIRY DIVISION

Two Years Ending September 30, 1946

JOHN M. SCOTT, Chief Dairy Supervisor

Milk Inspection

In addition to the routine duties during the past two years the Dairy Division has been hard-pressed to locate an adequate supply of fluid milk and fluid cream for the consumers of Florida. Every effort has been made and is being made to see that only milk and cream of good quality are placed on the Florida market, whether produced in this State or shipped into Florida from other states.

It may be seen from the accompanying tables (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) just how great were the quantities of milk, cream and cottage cheese shipped into Florida. The trend of milk importations is downward for 1945-46 due to the fact that there are fewer military and naval personnel stationed in Florida at this time than during the war years. However, though the trend is downward in comparison to the past three years, the quantities imported are still enormous in comparison to pre-war years. There is no prospect within the next year or two for a return to the pre-war status of supply equaling the demand for fluid milk within the State of Florida. Florida's resident population is steadily increasing, and nutrition-wise citizens are drinking more milk than ever before. It may be seen by the accompanying tables that the quantities of sweet cream and cottage cheese imported are steadily rising.

While importations of dairy products were increasing, the Florida dairymen were doing everything in their power to supply the unprecedented demand. They produced more milk than ever before in spite of their handicaps of shortage and high price of feeds, shortage of labor, the difficulty of getting good cows at the right price, and the difficulty of securing the necessary equipment with which to operate.

Subsidy payment records to Florida dairymen, furnished by Mr. H. G. Clayton, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Gainesville, showed that 39,809,512 gallons of milk were pro-

duced by commercial dairymen during the calendar year of 1944, with an increase to 42,836,235 gallons of milk during 1945. During the six months ending June 30, 1946, the amount produced by commercial dairymen was 23,108,128 gallons. The total milk production for Florida is about double these figures, as subsidy payments were not made on the production of the herds owned by State institutions or on the production of the family cows in Florida.

The supervisors of the Dairy Division were kept busy supervising the hard-working Florida dairymen and milk plant operators. As the problems of the industry increased, more supervision was needed to guard against poor methods in the dairies and milk plants. The inexperienced help had to be trained, and the supervisor came in for his share of this burden. Dairying is a specialized work, and trained workers are the only ones who can maintain the sanitary conditions so essential in a dairy or milk plant.

The new milk shed in Washington County and adjoining counties has developed rapidly during the past two years. About 30 farmers have constructed barns and milk rooms and are now producing 900 to 1,000 gallons of milk a day, most of which is sold to the milk plant in Chipley. There is a good prospect of further expansion, perhaps up to 2,000 gallons per day within the next year.

1,000 gallons of milk per day would appear to be a small amount to some people, but this development has taken place in a community where there has been no dairying heretofore and is therefore worthy of note. This section is a good general farming area, and most of the milk producers are white farmers on small farms. The average farm is about 160 to 200 acres; each farm has from 8 to 15 cows or whatever number of cows the farm family can care for without depending upon hired labor.

Another new milk shed is developing in Glades County near Moore Haven, on the west side of Lake Okeechobee, where about 700 gallons of milk per day are being produced. This supply is going into Miami.

Frozen Desserts Inspection

The Florida frozen desserts manufacturing industry has made a remarkable growth during the past two years. However, the manufacturers have had their problems just as everyone else has had. The demand for frozen desserts was exceedingly large, due to the increased population of Florida. It was necessary for the supervisors of the Dairy Division to give much of their time to the supervision of ice cream plants, as sanitary requirements have to be enforced at all times, and the temptation for the manufacturer to resort to various methods of supplying the demand at the cost of quality was very great. There has been and still is a shortage of sugar, milk fat and milk solids for ice cream making.

Over-worked equipment is rapidly wearing out and is difficult to replace. Worn-out equipment is harder to keep clean than new, modern equipment, and therefore more attention must be given to proper cleaning methods.

With the return of veterans there has been a marked increase in the number of counter type ice cream freezers in operation. Many veterans have come to Florida from other states to go into business and have selected the ice cream manufacturing business. Many hours must be spent by the State Supervisor with each new operator or prospective operator to see that State requirements are complied with.

The following figures will show the increase in the number of ice cream manufacturers in Florida during the past two years: During the year ending September 30, 1945, there were 59 wholesale manufacturers, 91 retail manufacturers, and 8 transient operators. During the year ending September 30, 1946, there were 65 wholesale manufacturers, 154 retail manufacturers, and 36 transient operators. This shows an increase of over 60 per cent.

The accompanying table (No. 4) shows the gallons of frozen desserts manufactured and sold in Florida during the fiscal years from October 1, 1941, through September 30, 1945, and including nine months of the year 1945-46. These figures show that the total gallons of frozen desserts manufactured has increased very materially each year, with a decided increase for 1945-46.

TABLE NO. 1

FLORIDA FLUID MILK IMPORTATIONS BY MONTHS

Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1942 to 1945, and Nine Months
Ending June 30, 1946

MONTH	1941-42	GALLONS FLUID MILK			
		1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
October	80	143,170	636,014	777,994	798,270
November		199,327	659,248	750,043	732,108
December		285,908	591,983	694,100	486,008
January		314,417	608,937	707,672	443,290
February		352,540	659,650	680,209	364,560
March	5,000	400,665	683,201	758,325	393,560
April		386,330	661,298	677,061	272,320
May	60	452,257	659,584	696,710	196,840
June	2,000	479,095	679,549	669,762	100,520
July		411,560	665,406	704,094	
August	47,320	476,711	723,092	836,012	
September	127,990	573,682	718,266	774,059	
TOTALS	182,450	4,475,662	7,946,228	8,726,041	*3,787,476

*Total for 1945-46 is for nine (9) months only. Figures for last three months of the year are not yet available. However, it may be seen that the trend is downward.

TABLE NO. 2

FLORIDA FORTY PER CENT CREAM IMPORTATIONS BY MONTHS

Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1942 to 1945, and Nine Months
Ending June 30, 1946

MONTH	1941-42	GALLONS FORTY PER CENT CREAM			
		1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
October	58,216	97,480	118,780	156,969	207,744
November	41,294	99,730	110,356	167,381	184,590
December	61,790	98,830	135,847	161,511	209,352
January	59,631	87,600	129,069	176,153	220,692
February	70,385	118,492	157,119	184,479	310,076
March	93,255	159,791	153,367	204,877	270,020
April	55,390	138,085	136,749	172,954	272,865
May	55,635	160,425	140,361	150,664	211,414
June	61,580	150,301	145,177	177,320	193,520
July	92,360	148,324	152,054	189,577	
August	106,500	144,909	161,306	217,497	
September	110,612	146,903	222,407	215,831	
TOTALS	866,648	1,550,870	1,762,592	2,175,213	*2,080,273

*Total for 1945-46 is for nine (9) months only. Figures for last three months of the year are not yet available.

TABLE NO. 3

FLORIDA COTTAGE CHEESE IMPORTATIONS BY MONTHS

Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1942 to 1945, and Nine Months
Ending June 30, 1946

MONTH	1941-42	POUNDS 1942-43	COTTAGE 1943-44	CHEESE 1944-45	1945-46
October	64,740	99,720	41,948	85,850	107,060
November	54,130	17,238	35,760	76,365	96,522
December	42,830	31,460	53,564	76,015	135,660
January	49,510	36,860	57,317	116,300	119,835
February	45,070	52,751	77,198	108,830	165,434
March	89,540	64,679	82,650	201,625	206,469
April	43,430	64,135	111,178	174,550	143,465
May	56,090	92,996	153,435	172,440	119,315
June	70,460	104,564	75,914	189,563	121,890
July	95,370	38,280	65,490	177,797	.....
August	123,870	30,572	56,110	109,008	.....
September	101,140	71,719	74,990	108,550	.....
TOTALS	836,180	704,974	885,554	1,596,893	*1,215,650

*Total for 1945-46 is for nine (9) months only. Figures for last three months of the year are not yet available.

TABLE NO. 4

RECORD OF FROZEN DESSERTS MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1942 to 1945, and Nine Months
Ending June 30, 1946

NAME OF FROZEN DESSERT	NUMBER OF GALLONS MANUFACTURED				
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Ice Cream	6,049,665	7,680,724	8,566,074	8,479,104	7,320,332*
Frozen Custard	27,522	30,599	37,783	33,701	65,866*
Ice Milk	479,763	190,599	189,176	190,136	874,319*
Milk Sherbet	214,408	628,023	911,899	1,470,829	496,949*
Ices or Ice Sherbet	81,660	826,092	806,562	811,592	333,618*
Frozen Malted Milk	99,457	62,423	32,080	32,357	36,285*
Novelties	49,620	72,920	72,008	81,140	19,389*
TOTALS	7,002,095	9,491,380	10,615,582	11,098,859	9,146,758*

*Please note that figures marked with an asterisk are for nine months and are not for a full year as are the figures in the other columns. Figures are not yet available for the quarter ending September 30, 1946, but the figures for the nine months ending June 30, 1946, will show the trend for the year.

MARKS AND BRANDS DIVISION

JOHN M. SCOTT, Chief Supervisor

The Marks and Brands Law was passed by the 1945 Legislature for the protection of cattle owners in Florida who for years have been scourged by thieves. The theft of livestock and its transportation and sale had developed into worse than a "black market" situation. Cattle on the range, unguarded by their owners, fell easy prey to marauders who either took them away alive on trucks or slaughtered them on the spot and carried the carcass to market, oftentimes fifty or 100 miles distance. To curb this type of theft, the Marks and Brands Law makes provision for the recording of marks and brands, inspection of cattle, hides and beef to determine ownership, the examination of cattle being driven or being shipped; and further makes provisions that will make it difficult and hazardous for cattle thieves to prosper in Florida hereafter.

This was new work for the State Department of Agriculture, and it took a great deal of time and effort to organize a field force and an office force to handle the work. The field force had to be comprised of men who were familiar with marks and brands of cattle, and were known and respected by the cattlemen of the area in which they were to work.

Many forms had to be worked out and printed, a form that was understandable for applying for a registration of marks and brands on cattle, a form for the Certificate of Registration of marks and brands, forms for the inspectors to use in their daily work of inspecting and recording the marks and brands of live and slaughtered cattle, and numerous other forms.

Systems had to be worked out in the office for recording marks and brands so that the office workers could check the applications against the certificates of brands already issued. It is surprising to find out how many duplicate brands were in use in the same communities. As the law prevents the recording of duplicate brands in the same or adjoining counties, this proved to be one of the greatest problems. Hundreds

of cattlemen have given up brands that they wished to record, because they were told that they were duplicates of others in use in their communities. Frequently a cattleman has had to send in applications for a half-dozen brands before he found a brand that had not already been recorded for his community. The detail office work in connection with the enforcement of this law has been tremendous.

All of the preparatory work took time, and it was November 1, 1945, when the first field men went to work. Men were added as rapidly as possible so that by the 30th of June, 1946, the work was organized in 33 counties and there were 57 men working full time and 29 men working on a part-time, commission basis. These men recorded the marks and brands on cattle sold either at private sale or at public auction, and on slaughtered cattle, in their respective districts.

During the year ending June 30, 1946, the Florida cattlemen recorded 3,167 marks and brands with the State Department of Agriculture.

MARKS AND BRANDS DIVISION

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1946

CREDITS

Applications received.....	\$ 3,925.00	
Inspection Fees Reported.....	13,384.04	
Other Revenue Receipts.....	6.00	
Other Pending Items Received.....	6.75	
TOTAL CREDITS.....		\$17,321.79

DEBITS

Applications Recorded.....	\$ 3,167.00	
Inspection Fees Reported.....	13,384.04	
Other Revenue Receipts.....	6.00	
Remitted to Department of Agriculture.....	\$16,557.04	
Applications Refunded.....	22.00	
Cash and Cash Item on Hand.....	3.00	
Balance, First National Bank, June 30, 1946.....	739.75	
TOTAL DEBITS.....		\$17,321.79

CITRUS INSPECTION BUREAU

G. E. COPELAND, Supervising Inspector

The Citrus Inspection Bureau publishes a comprehensive annual report of its operations, and copies of those reports are available to interested parties. Therefore this biennial report is summarized as follows:

1944-1945 Citrus Marketing Season

Shortly following the opening of the 1944-1945 season a hurricane crossed the citrus belt on October 19; dry weather was experienced from November until June and on June 23 another tropical storm crossed the northern part of the state and broke the prolonged drought.

The October hurricane of severe intensity reduced the once predicted hundred million box crop to three-fourths that amount, and with the drought brought about the earliest closing on record for the Bureau. However, the drought most greatly affected the new crop. The June storm without high winds, brought a bountiful supply of rain and forced a heavy late bloom.

So Mother Nature played a great role this season, all of which should leave no question as to Supreme control. With these acts of Nature the Industry has enjoyed the most satisfactory season on record in gross returns. The tonnage was within ten million boxes of the record of the preceding season. The number of licensed citrus fruit dealers was increased fifteen per cent over last season, showing a new high of 898 approximately half of which were registered as shippers and processors requiring inspection and certification.

CROP DISPOSITION SUMMARY

September 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

TYPE OF FRUIT	Certified Interstate Shipments		Certified Intrastate Shipments		Certified Total Shipments		Cannery ¹ Commercial		Express ¹ Shipments		Interstate ¹ By-Products		Intrastate ² Non- Commercial		Totals	
	Boxes	%	Boxes	%	Boxes	%	Boxes	%	Boxes	%	Boxes	%	Boxes	%	Boxes	%
GRAPEFRUIT:																
Seeded	2,356,390	17.0	65,885	.5	2,422,275	17.5	10,716,709	77.5	161,600	1.2	1,870	.....	521,044	3.8	13,823,498	100
Pink Seeded	74,632	97.6	1,870	2.4	76,502	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,502	100
Seedless	3,050,537	37.9	97,218	1.2	3,147,755	39.1	4,417,108	54.8	161,600	2.0	.....	.....	329,993	4.1	8,056,456	100
Pink Seedless	340,005	99.0	3,539	1.0	343,544	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343,544	100
Totals	5,821,564	26.1	168,512	.8	5,990,076	26.9	15,133,817	67.9	323,200	1.4	1,870	.....	851,037	3.8	22,300,000	100
ORANGES:																
Early	5,601,569	67.0	100,973	1.2	5,702,542	68.2	5,539,544	25.5	381,000	1.8	100,621	.5	882,300	4.0	21,700,000	100
Midseason	8,469,447		141,199		8,610,646											
Temple	464,816		18,531		483,347											
Late	10,969,775		217,147		11,186,922		8,684,345	41.4	347,400	1.6	19,848	.1	754,500	3.6	20,993,015	100
Totals	25,505,607	59.8	477,850	1.1	25,983,457	60.9	14,223,889	33.3	728,400	1.7	120,469	.3	1,636,800	3.8	42,693,015	100
TANGERINES	3,367,393	86.3	38,823	1.0	3,406,216	87.3	2,728	.1	150,400	3.9	.....	.....	340,668	8.7	3,900,012	100
TOTALS (All)	34,694,564	50.4	685,185	1.0	35,379,749	51.4	29,360,434	42.6	1,202,000	1.7	122,339	.2	2,828,505	4.1	68,893,027	100

¹Intrastate Non-Commercial estimated.²Figures and permission to their use given by Growers Administrative Committee, Florida Citrus Commission and Federal-State Market News Service.

NOTE: Percentages derived from TOTAL column at extreme right.

1945-1946 Citrus Marketing Season

The opening of the 1945-1946 shipping season gave promise of operation extending rather late, due to such a great volume of the crop developing from pronounced late bloom. However, the unusual demand for supply in fresh and canned form cut this prediction short and the season was practically over June 30th.

Urgent requests from the industry that we exercise every effort in delaying the movement of fruit from pronounced late bloom beyond the expiration of the maturity periods required additional work on the part of the Bureau as compared with a normal season.

It will be noted that this season, for the first time, fruit for canning exceeded that of certified fresh fruit shipments; accounted for, chiefly, in the demand for more oranges and tangerines at canning plants. Licensed citrus fruit dealers increased 200 over last season reaching a record of 1100.

With a record breaking production, prices were maintained at higher levels throughout the season than were probably ever before experienced.

DISPOSITION OF FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT, ORANGES AND TANGERINES

September 1, 1945 Through July 28, 1946

TYPE OF FRUIT	CERTIFIED FRESH FRUIT SHIPMENTS								Cannery ² Commercial		Express ² Shipments		Interstate ² By-Products		Intrastate ² Non-Commercial		Totals (All)	
	Interstate Boxes	%	Intrastate Boxes	%	Export ¹ Boxes	%	Totals Boxes	%	Boxes	%	Boxes ²	%	Boxes	%	Boxes ²	%	Boxes	%
GRAPEFRUIT:																		
Seeded	2,973,208	16.6	97,529	.5	336	---	3,071,073	17.1	14,137,980	78.9	152,500	.9	11,713	.1	537,951	3.0	17,911,217	100
Pink Seeded	84,563	95.2	4,220	4.8	---	---	88,783	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	88,783	100
Seedless	4,818,120	35.7	119,968	.9	4,664	---	4,942,752	36.6	7,985,932	59.2	152,500	1.1	---	---	411,542	3.1	13,492,726	100
Pink Seedless	499,595	98.5	7,679	1.5	---	---	507,274	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	507,274	100
Totals	8,375,486	26.2	229,396	.7	5,000	---	8,609,882	26.9	22,123,912	69.1	305,000	1.0	11,713	---	949,493	3.0	32,000,000	100
ORANGES:																		
Early	4,619,722	58.1	79,076	1.1	---	8,000	4,698,798	59.2	8,779,288	34.7	546,100	2.2	35,552	.1	956,539	3.8	25,300,000	100
Midseason	9,425,889		171,918		---		9,605,807											
Temple	640,985		36,931		---		677,916											
Late	12,582,379	51.6	204,793	.8	59,643	.3	12,846,815	52.7	10,404,572	42.6	304,800	1.2	---	---	843,813	3.5	24,400,000	100
Totals	27,268,975	54.9	492,718	1.0	67,643	.1	27,829,336	56.0	19,183,860	38.6	850,900	1.7	35,552	.1	1,800,352	3.6	49,700,000	100
TANGERINES:																		
Totals	3,184,700	73.2	43,996	1.0	---	---	3,228,696	74.2	515,606	11.9	201,300	4.6	---	---	404,398	9.3	4,350,000	100
TOTALS (All) ..	38,829,161	45.1	766,110	.9	72,643	.1	39,667,914	46.1	41,823,378	48.6	1,357,200	1.6	47,265	.1	3,154,243	3.6	86,050,000	100

¹Certified export shipments include only commercial exports directly from Florida ports and do not include government purchases or citrus stated to be intended for export after leaving Florida by rail or truck.

²Indicated figures and permission to their use given by Growers Administrative Committee, Florida Citrus Commission and Federal-State Market News Service.

³Express shipments and intrastate non-commercial estimated.

NOTE: Percentages derived from TOTALS column on extreme right.

Citrus Inspection

The Citrus Inspection Bureau of the Florida Department of Agriculture, with headquarters in Winter Haven, Florida, is the Division through which the Department serves the citrus industry in a measure of protection to the industry and the consuming public.

Florida's Commissioner of Agriculture is charged with the enforcement of the Citrus Fruit Laws and the Regulations of the Florida Citrus Commission. The work of the Bureau deals chiefly with the application and enforcement of the following Laws: Bond and License, Citrus Maturity Laws, Color Added, Frozen Fruit, Arsenical Spray, Processing Materials, Fruit for Canning, and the Grade Standardization under the Citrus Commission Law.

The Bond and License Law requires that every citrus fruit dealer obtain a license from the Department upon approval of their application by the Florida Citrus Commission, and post a bond in the proper amount with the Department before the license is granted. This Act guarantees the producer the price he is promised for his fruit and tends to eliminate the irresponsible operator. It is around this Act that the Bureau is able to enforce compliance with the several other Citrus Laws.

The Maturity, Standardization and Color-Added Acts deal chiefly with the inspection and certification of the quality of the fruit, both internal and external.

Inspection of the fruit and certification of same is made only at registered processing plants, packing houses and canning plants within the State, while it is being prepared for fresh fruit shipments or for processing. It is required that each lot of fruit meet the requirements of the State Maturity Laws and the U. S. Grade Standards adopted by the Florida Citrus Commission. All fruit processed for canning must be sound and mature. An inspector is maintained at each packing house and canning plant within the State during its operation, the larger houses requiring the services of two or three men. Grade inspection is required by both State Law and Federal Marketing Agreement on all interstate shipments of fresh citrus fruits.

The Certificates, issued jointly by the Citrus Inspection Bureau and the Federal-State Inspection Service, cover grade, maturity and color-add requirements, regulations and other information required by the State Laws and the Federal Marketing Agreement. Original copies of all Certificates with Manifests are mailed to Winter Haven daily. First, they are delivered to the typing office, where Federal-State copies as to grade and size are issued, as required under the Federal Marketing Agreement. Certificates and Manifests are then delivered to the Bureau's Statistical Division for complete auditing and tabulation. The I. B. M. System is used and such information as the Certificate number, inspector's number, date, shipper, County, district, how shipped, kind, grade and variety of fruit, type of container or bulk, sizes, whether or not color-added, and various other detailed information is compiled. Weekly tabulations of shipments by grade and size are furnished the Growers Administrative Committee, in Lakeland, for their use in administering the Federal Marketing Agreement, which regulates interstate shipments of fresh citrus fruit by grade and size restrictions. The expense of the above compilation, other than supervision, is shared equally by the Citrus Inspection Bureau and the Growers Administrative Committee.

The field service of the Bureau operates through four Regions, subdivided into fifteen Districts. Each District is headed by a supervisor under whom each inspector works directly in carrying out the various duties he is assigned to perform, such as maintaining compliance with all Commission regulations, inspecting and certifying fruit as to grade and maturity. The four Regional men serve as assistants to both State and Federal representatives at Winter Haven, in directing every phase of field work the Bureau performs. It is through the District and Regional men that the Bureau maintains its direct contact with the field force and with shippers or processing operators. The field force of inspectors varies in direct ratio to tonnage moving, numbering from 240 at peak of the season to 25 or 30 in August.

The Department of Agriculture maintains chemical laboratories at Bureau headquarters in Winter Haven where processing materials such as color-add dyes, waxes, oils, soaps,

etc., used in processing citrus fruits are analyzed and authorization for use granted after it has been proven that they contain no foreign materials which may damage the fruit when used. The regular work in enforcement of the Law prohibiting the use of arsenical sprays is handled through these laboratories.

At the Bureau's headquarters in Winter Haven, there is a tabulation of wires received from each of the several districts, giving a daily citrus shipping report. This report is released to the press at 10:00 o'clock, A. M., each day and may be obtained by any operator by wire or telephone upon request. It covers the previous day's operation in total volume of shipments, fruit packed, unprocessed, and the estimated pickings, by kinds of fruit.

The Department operates eight Road Guard Stations at strategic points on the highways leading out of Florida, throughout the shipping season, in order that all truck shipments of citrus fruits be intercepted for clearance papers. Truck passing reports are submitted to the Citrus Inspection Bureau's headquarters in Winter Haven daily, and copies are sent to the Federal-State Market News Service, Lakeland, Florida, for use in listing interstate destinations.

The total operating cost of the Bureau and services are paid by the citrus industry through inspection fees as set forth in the various Laws, according to the services rendered in the inspection of fresh fruits or fruits for processing.

The work of the Citrus Inspection Bureau may be summed up as a service to the citrus growers of the State which protects the industry on two vital points: (1) It requires all citrus fruit dealers to be bonded and licensed and to meet their commitments. (2) It makes certain that the fruit does not leave the State or be processed within the State unless and until it meets all requirements under the Citrus Laws and Regulations of the Florida Citrus Commission and the Growers Administration Committee.